

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Monday, April 11, 1977

Keeping cool on SALT

Since such high hopes were placed in the Moscow talks, one can only share the administration's disappointment that they broke down without agreement on the central issue of strategic arms control. But it would be shortsighted to overreact. The setback does not put an end to efforts to achieve an arms accord. These efforts can and will continue. However blunt the Soviet reaction, there still is no reason to think the Russians do not regard a SALT agreement as vital to their relationship with the United States.

Restraint, too, should be exercised in speculating on causes for the breakdown. Was it Soviet irritation over Mr. Carter's human rights policy? Confusion over his unorthodox open-air diplomacy? A tough stance to see how far a new American President can be pushed? Or is there a simpler explanation — that the American side simply did not present arms proposals which the Soviets felt they could accept?

The latter variant is not implausible. Indeed Mr. Carter chooses to interpret the failure in Moscow as disagreement over substance on specific proposals rather than a basic discord in relations. From Moscow's point of view, it can be argued that these proposals were simply too bold and drastic for early acceptance. The one proposal calling for deep cuts in strategic weapons apparently nonplussed the Russians, who would have to reduce their strategic launchers even under the limits negotiated at Vladivostok. As for the alternative U.S. proposal to defer consideration of the cruise missile and Soviet Backfire bomber, the Russians could interpret this as giving the U.S. the advantage of time to surge ahead in development of an attractive new weapons system.

In any case, the matter of Mr. Carter's diplomatic style invites comment here. It is strong and innovative, and that is all to the good. But there is little doubt the Soviet leaders are perplexed by the ways of a new President which fit no past political mold. Aside from Mr. Carter's push on human rights, his inclination to negotiate in public is bound to be disconcerting and, in this instance, might have affected the outcome.

We tend to think the President's approach needs maturing. Good negotiation, it seems to us, makes certain that positions on extremely

complex problems are ironed out in private sufficiently in advance of a much-publicized high-level meeting to avoid the public appearance of a diplomatic setback for either side. Neither party should lose face if possible.

This cannot always be avoided, to be sure. But Mr. Carter has no experience in dealing with the Soviet Union and he might bear in mind that diplomatic breakthroughs do not come in a week through public relations atmospheres (however useful these are) but after weeks and sometimes months of difficult nitty-gritty discussions first behind closed doors. American diplomats have learned from years of experience that because of the nature of their system the Russians are less flexible and imaginative in negotiating; they need time to assimilate new ideas and shift positions. It may thus be unfair for Mr. Carter (although politically popular at home) to warn so soon that if the Russians do not show "goodwill" he would consider escalating the arms race. If Mr. Brezhnev is indulging in a bit of tough posturing, so is the President.

All of which is to say that the two sides must now move on to the next step. Both have homework to do. They must assess the state of negotiations as well as the proposals themselves and come at the question again. Secretary of State Vance will meet with his Soviet counterpart in Europe in May. Needless to say, much can be done before then to clarify positions through quiet bilateral talks at lower level.

As for human rights, the matter of Soviet pride cannot be discounted. The Russians conceivably did not wish to give Mr. Carter the political benefit of accepting a SALT proposal at the first go-around and making it appear they could be chastised in public with impunity. Yet we do not think this issue is what really upset the appetizer. Nor that the President should refrain from pursuing his human rights concerns. All the signs from Moscow — including progress on secondary but vital issues such as underground nuclear tests, anti-satellite weapons, military limitations in the Indian Ocean, and spread of nuclear weapons — tell us that the Russians have no wish to go back to the cold war.

Pressuring Korea on rights

It is not enough that the South Korean Government has decided that some of the convicted intellectuals and opposition political leaders in that country will not have to serve their prison sentences because of their age.

Peter Rabbit

Peter Rabbit barely survived his invasion of Mr. McGregor's garden, but he promises to weather the changes in literary fashion indefinitely. As we join the celebration of Peter's 75th spring, it looks as if he will hop through the fields of childhood forever. The sales of Beatrix Potter's books about him and other cuddly creatures remain in the hundreds of thousands annually. It's a tribute to the appeal of the Potter drawings and uncondemning prose, despite the cutesy sound in 1977 of characters like Squirrel Nutkin, Mrs. Tiggy-Winkle, and Tommy Tiptoe.

Perhaps Peter's longevity comes in part from the original impulse behind "The Tale of Peter Rabbit," to brighten the hours of a sick child. And there is also Miss Potter's affection for animals, brimming into the printed page from her menagerie of pets, including a hedgehog that drank milk from a doll's teacup. More of today's entertainment for children might well try a little tenderness.

So hail Peter Rabbit, septuagenarian. Hail him as he is known in every land where his story is translated — Pjotr Lapin, Peterchen Ilaso, Peterlele het Konijnje, Pwlan y Waingen.

Like the little brown mice who occupy the tailor shop in Miss Potter's second and perhaps best book, "The Tailor of Gloucester," Peter runs in and out of our hearts "without any keys." He can hunch in our garden any time.

Welcome though that concession is, others of this distinguished persecuted group of 18 dissidents, including former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung, face long prison terms now that South Korea's Supreme Court has turned down their appeal. For such persons, this is unduly harsh treatment.

Both the original convictions and the upholding of the verdicts are gestures of defiance to the outside world for complaining about abuses of human rights in President Park Chung Hee's tightly-controlled country. The dissidents are being punished for their so-called antigovernment activities, which consisted chiefly of calling on the President to restore democratic freedoms and resign from office.

Kim Dae Jung's worst crime, other than participating in the protest a year ago, was to courageously run against Mr. Park in 1971 and to poll over 45 percent of the vote. To incarcerate such a person — and others numbered among the nation's foremost thinkers — is poor testimony to South Korea's progress toward political freedom over the years.

It is one thing for President Park's country, because of its importance to U.S. security, to have been given continuous American military support, despite its record of rights violations. But this should not require, or justify, the relative silence in Washington about instances such as the 18 dissidents. Rather this is an opportunity for President Carter and Secretary of State Vance to keep up the pressure, in public as well as in private, for fair treatment of these unfortunate individuals.

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'Listen, if I'm buying the dinner, stop ordering American hot dogs'



Prague shows its weakness

Czechoslovakia ought to be called to account for its mounting campaign of harassment against Western newsmen and its blatant failure to honor its commitments on human rights.

There is no ambiguity about the letter and spirit of the Helsinki "final act," which Czechoslovakia signed. This document calls for improving the conditions under which journalists work, granting visas in reasonable time, and leaving them free to pursue their legitimate professional activity.

Yet the last few weeks have seen a growing drive against Western newsmen — French, Dutch, Spanish — who have sought in talk with leaders of the so-called Charter 77 movement. Correspondents have been attacked with tear gas, detained for long hours, expelled. Now comes a report that the authorities refuse to give Monitor correspondent Eric Boinne a visa unless he agrees in advance not to contact dissidents. If he did, the understanding goes, expulsion would follow. Needless to say, he declines. In his own words, in all his many years of East-bloc reporting "this is the first time

that the grant of a visa has been tied to a pre-condition openly restrictive of a reporter's professional activity."

It is saddening that Prague deems unacceptable procedures necessary. This is only add to the country's repressive map. The fact is the Czech regime is violating not only the Helsinki document. It is violating the nation's own Constitution, which guarantees the right of individuals and organizations to submit proposals and grievances in petition to state bodies. The Charter 77 manifesto was based under this provision, yet the regime now says the manifesto was illegal because the constitutional right "must be exercised with integrity in keeping with the interests of the working people of Czechoslovakia."

No one will be fooled by that flimsy justification for hounding those Czechoslovakians who by peaceful means are trying to broaden civil freedoms in their country. By its pitiful tactics and specious doctrinal arguments, Prague's officialdom shows its moral weakness and confusion.

India's gracious bow to America

Americans can be pleased by the new mood of amity in New Delhi. India's new Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, has sent a notably warm response to President Carter's message of congratulations. Holling India's and America's common commitment to individual liberty and democracy, he said the United States had "in a very significant way been a partner in India's own quest for self-reliance."

Such a forthcoming statement bodes well for the needed cooperation not only in bilateral but global matters. It should also help dispel any lingering resentment among Americans that, for all their massive efforts to help India in the past, they were often the target of an unreasonable tongue-lashing from New Delhi. Sometimes it seemed India had nothing good to say about the U.S.

To be sure, U.S. policy often invited criticism. Relations with New Delhi took a steep plunge during the Bangladesh crisis of 1971, for instance, when Washington tilted toward Pakistan. Since then the U.S. has sought to repair the damage. It has prudently kept a low profile in India and tried to dispel charges that it was

somehow interfering in its internal affairs. Even Indira Gandhi, while displeased with vigorous American criticism of her autocratic rule, came around to a friendlier posture. We could ascribe the Russians no doubt played a part in this shift.

The current stance in India must not be misinterpreted, however. The new government, though it has assailed certain pro-Soviet and anti-Western actions of the Gandhi regime, nonetheless stresses that India will continue to pursue a policy of "nonalignment." Certainly neither nation wishes to return to the 1960s and 1980s when Americans were such an eyesore in India.

But the Carter-Desai exchange does mean relations can get off on the right footing. There will be problems to discuss, not least of which is the question of India's intentions regarding the development of nuclear weapons and the long-term role in providing enriched uranium for Indian nuclear reactors. A resumption of foreign aid to India and the question of arms for Pakistan may also be on the agenda.

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Mobutu needs more soldiers, smaller parades

Zaire: Europe to the rescue

By Joseph C. Harsch

The past week in world affairs has seen France, Belgium, Morocco, and Egypt in the lead in a movement to shore up Gen. Mobutu Sese Seko's government in Zaire while the United States played a secondary and supporting role.

This in part is symptomatic of the post-Vietnam era. The Congress in Washington is less inclined to support a major American role overseas since that episode in American history. But in part it is also the beginnings of a reviving willingness on the part of Western Europe to take care of its interests itself instead of sitting back and letting Washington shoulder all of the chores.

The salvage operation is not the result of general coordination among all West European countries. The French come in on their own partly because they have a commercial stake in central Africa and partly because Zaire is French-speaking and the French would like to bring it into their cluster of client African states. Other Western Europeans raised eyebrows at the news that the French were moving in.

But, speaking generally, the Zaire affair reflects a reviving willingness on the part of the major West European countries to look after their own interests.

Zaire sends 79 percent of its exports to Western Europe (48 percent to Belgium-Luxembourg, 13 percent to Italy, 7 percent to France. It takes 62 percent of its imports from Western Europe (20 percent from Belgium-Luxembourg, 13 percent from Italy, 18 percent from France, West Germany, and the United Kingdom). Political stability in Zaire is of importance to its principal trading partners in Western Europe. It also concerns the United States which supplies 17 percent of Zaire's imports, but takes only 6 percent of Zaire's exports. In the

commercial sense the American interest is small. Essentially, Zaire is a trading partner of Western Europe.

It is of course still uncertain whether munitions from Belgium, troops from Morocco, airlift from France with "military advisers," and nonmilitary aid from the United States will all combine to keep the Zaire Government of President Mobutu in control of the copper mines of his southern and threatened Shaba Province.

General Mobutu has spent more time and effort embellishing his capital at Kinshasa than in building a military force which could protect his copper holdings in Shaba. He needs well-trained soldiers now more than he needs broad boulevards for his parades.

However, the number of countries moving to help Mr. Mobutu is impressive. Washington would be sending more aid than it is. If the State Department had its way. Political stability in central Africa is considered to be important. Another quick win by forces from Angola, probably Cuban-trained, would be unsettling to Western interests and another African feather in Fidel Castro's cap.

Washington wants Gen. Mobutu and the territorial integrity of Zaire salvaged. The possibility is reasonable, depending largely probably on the adequacy of the Moroccan troops. They are given high marks by professional soldiers.

The military situation in Shaba was reported by the end of the week to have been greatly improved by the arrival of the French and the Moroccans.

While the French were getting the new headlines in the Zaire rescue operation, Britain's Foreign Secretary, David Owen, flew to South Africa in another attempt by Western Europeans to help in the stabilization of Africa. His immediate

*Please turn to Page 22

Vorster party dashes hopes of Coloreds

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Prime Minister John Vorster's government has slapped down the aspirations of South Africa's more than 2 million people of mixed racial descent, the so-called Colored people.

It has rejected some of the key recommendations of a report prepared by this country's first multiracial commission of inquiry. The commission was headed by Dr. Erlka Theron, a former professor of sociology at the University of Stellenbosch, Afrikaanderdom's top university.

Among the recommendations the government has rejected are these:

- The right to direct representation in Parliament for the Coloreds, which was taken away by the ruling National Party, should be restored.

- The Mixed Marriages Act and the Immorality Act, which bar racially mixed marriages or any other sexual relationship across the color line, should be rescinded. Colored people regard both these measures as a bitter slur on their human dignity.

- All universities should be opened to Colored graduate and postgraduate students. The government turned down this proposal on grounds it would harm development of the Colored-only University of the Western Cape.

The white paper giving the government's views was published April 12.

It was scornfully rejected at once by leading Colored politicians. It is likely to cause bitter disappointment also to many supporters of the National Party government who have been pleading for a new deal for the Colored people that would identify this group more closely with the increasingly isolated and beleaguered — as well as considerably outnumbered — whites.

Of all the races in South Africa, the Colored people are the closest to the whites culturally and socially. They speak English or Afrikaans; go to churches of the same denomination, and frequently have the same forebears.

The white paper indicates that Prime Minister Vorster does not intend any major departure from the government's basic apartheid policies. The Coloreds are regarded as an identifiable separate group, to be kept at arm's length from the whites and restricted in many ways. They will continue to have separate racial areas to live in and to go to segregated schools.

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Moscow's secret radar experiments

By Paul Wohl
Special to

The Christian Science Monitor
Disruption of air-to-ground and ship-to-shore radio signals in northern Europe points to Soviet experimentation with very powerful high-frequency radar systems that have applications in weapons research and development.

Complaints about unexplained disruption of radio signals for planes and ships and of interference with amateur broadcasts have come from Sweden, Norway, West Germany, and Australia.

U.S. airlines and telecommunication companies also have complained, and the Federal Communications Commission is investigating this phenomenon. Cooperation of the International Union of Radio Amateurs in Leeds, England, has been enlisted.

The Scandinavian countries were the first to trace the unexplained beams to the eastern reaches of the Baltic Sea.

Three American inquiries addressed to the Soviet Communications ministry remained unanswered.

Early in December Norway's Defense

Minister, Roy Hansen, told his Parliament that the disturbing beams emanated from four powerful Soviet military broadcasting stations, two of which were located near Kiev in the Ukraine and the other two near the Black Sea port of Nikolayev near Odessa.

Faced with these Norwegian findings, the Soviet authorities broke their silence and declared that the Soviet Union might be responsible for the disturbing radio beams and that measures would be taken to stop them.

*Please turn to Page 22

Why women go down the mines

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
New York

The work is grubby, hard, and dangerous, but women are fighting for it. And under recent orders from the Kentucky Commission on Human Resources, the state is pressing for 20 percent employment of women in mine jobs.

Deborah Hall recently was awarded \$10,208 in back pay over a complaint that South East Coal, refused to hire her because of her sex. Two other women in Kentucky have received \$36,000 in back-pay awards in similar cases. Actions are pending against eight other Kentucky coal companies.

While other states have not moved as far or as fast to guarantee women jobs in coal mines, the number digging coal underground, shoulder to shoulder with male miners, is well up into the hundreds. With mines expanding because of the growing importance of coal in meeting energy needs, the number of women in mines is expected to rise into the thousands in the next few years.

A few years ago, women were barred from mines under any circumstances. Mine superintendents held that it was bad luck for a woman to go underground and miners walked out if one did.

Two things have changed that: • Miners' high wages and better work conditions have made the jobs more attractive to women.



Following a family tradition as a coal digger

Highlights



INNOCENT IN BRITAIN. Looking back over his years as a newspaperman, the Monitor's Richard Strout shows what it was like to be an American in Britain during World War I. Page 20

A-BOMBS AND ENERGY. To prevent more nations from being able to make A-bombs, President Carter wants the world to ban trade in plutonium technology. But this would also interfere with the use of the peaceful use of nuclear energy. His campaign meets with mixed response in Europe and Japan. Pages 6 and 3

ROELOF BOTHA. South Africa's new foreign minister is telling his countrymen that they must be prepared to make radical changes and not to cling to "petty" forms of apartheid. Page 14

AMERICA'S "FISH-LAW WAR." The Russians kept on fishing after the U.S. had imposed its 200-mile ban and had issued some warnings. Why? Page 7

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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FOCUS

The new music of Africa

By June Goodwin

Johannesburg
Out of black South Africa comes a new musical sound that could sweep the West.

Then the Malombo group (Malombo means spirit) will take their kudu (antelope) horn, tambourine, electrified thumb piano, African flutes, electric guitar, and school bell to America's Carnegie Hall and the Newport Jazz Festival.

Although the sound is different, Malombo's music has the same compelling quality of "Wimoweh," the black South African melody that became No. 1 on American pop record charts in 1961 and '62 in a song entitled "The Lion Sleeps Tonight" recorded by The Tokens.

The structure of Malombo's music is similar to that of American jazz, but its materials are African.

Phillip Tabane, the group's leader, is an untutored musician and writer of tunes. Recently he transfixed a multiracial audience here with the unlikely sounds he coaxed from his guitar, his voice, and his flutes.

Malombo is the most creative musical trend to come out of South Africa recently, according to musicologist and anthropologist David Coplan from Indiana University. And it is amazing that it has come out,

given the growing commercialization of black music here.

The traditional style of singing which produced "Wimoweh," has been eroded by the import of American jazz and rock 'n' roll.

Now the most popular music among uneducated blacks is represented by a group called Ladysmith Black Mambasa. Its traditional Zulu singing is influenced by church and modern music.

Black Mambasa is good music that has somehow captured the desperation of these people, Mr. Coplan says.

Tha themes are migrant labor, tribal homelands, self-praise. But Black Mambasa is never political in the sense that some educated blacks would like.

The songs both in Black Mambasa and in the ubiquitous theater to be found in the black townships here focus on the black man's plight but never advocate change of the system.

These plays, hundreds of them at once advertised by cloth placards all over the township, always have music, slapstick, and a maudlin tone, usually including a funeral or thug.

The popular playwright and musician Gibson Kente writes such plays. His "How

Long" (meaning how long will black suffering go on?) probably was responsible for the new-ended jail stint. "How Long" became a catch phrase among blacks.

In contrast, dramatic political plays, such as "Stwe Banz is Dead," which won the Tony Award when it was presented in the U.S. two years ago, and "Survival," which now is on overseas tour, are not usually banned by the government. Such drama is simply not popular in the townships, Mr. Coplan says.

A big problem with black art is that it is not subsidized here, as is that of whites. And the present economic climate makes life for the noncommercial artist almost impossible.

Often if a musician goes commercial, he is rejected by the township as being a turncoat, a big star no longer in touch.

Malombo does have some, though not massive, appeal in the townships.

Phillip Tabane is not a Westernized man; he likes his township, says Mr. Coplan.

And yet, fortunately for the United States, Malombo has to go overseas to earn money. Americans are likely to find the Malombo sound intriguing because of its extraordinary mixture of elements: Transvaal folk tunes, Afrikaner concertina ditties, drum beats, Mr. Tabane's vocal sounds, and his electric guitar, which can cackle like a chicken or sustain one note endlessly.

It is a pity Malombo cannot take part of its Johannesburg audience to America with them - women (black and white) wearing traditional sirinlike, high-pitched waifs of praise, punctuated by shouts of the word "chessa . . . chessa," which means hot.

That's the right word.

'We Italian Communists. . .'

The Italian Communist Party has become the biggest and most powerful in Western Europe - largely by holding high the banner of Eurocommunism, that version of communism which asserts it is no longer a puppet of Moscow but accepts the Western system of parliamentary democracy. The possibility of the Italian Communists' participating in government is given of his thinking - from Christianity and Administration and to the Western alliance as a whole. In this interview with a top Italian Communist Party theoretician, a rare glimpse is given of his thinking on from Christianity and U.S. democracy to human rights in the Soviet Union and the achievements of Chinese agriculture.

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Roma
"Marx is not a Bible for us," said Aldo Tortorella of the Italian Communist Party. "There is not one Marxism in the world, but many. It is a theoretical text open to many interpretations."

In a long interview in his office at Communist Party headquarters below the Capitoline Hill, Mr. Tortorella defended his party against suspicions frequently voiced across the Atlantic that the Italian Communists are only pretending to be democratic until they actually come to power. Mr. Tortorella is a former editor of the party newspaper, *Unita*, and now is a member of the executive committee (the equivalent of the Soviet Politburo) with responsibility for cultural affairs.

The Italian Communist Party of today, Mr. Tortorella said, is not only the heir of Marx, Engels, and Lenin but also of Antonio Gramsci and Palmiro Togliatti. Gramsci and Togliatti fought fascism in the 1920s, and Gramsci died in a fascist prison.

"For 50 years," Mr. Tortorella said, "the Communists have defined their physiognomy in the fight against fascism - that is, for democracy."

"Because of this history, we could never accept a society which marched toward social justice without liberty. That is why we criticized the Soviet Union over Czechoslovakia, and that is why we continue to raise our voices against intrusions on liberty wherever they may take place."

What is the goal of the Italian Communist Party, then?

"We think that our goal, what we call socialism, is a way to organize society, the state, and certain aspects of production, not on the basis of some abstract theory, but on the basis of society's real needs."

"Therefore, we are not against a market

economy. We believe that the market should be defended, but that by itself it doesn't solve some of the major problems of mankind such as hunger or underdevelopment."

"In our own country, the rapid economic growth of the 1950s and 1960s didn't solve any of our real problems. The question of underdevelopment in the south has not been resolved. The question of agriculture remains. So does the question of preserving our rich archaeological and artistic heritage."

"What does it mean to be a socialist (I. e. a communist) in Italy? It means to be for a process we frankly call gradualist, designed to resolve the practical questions facing our country, with full understanding both of the faults committed in socialist (I. e. communist) states and of the inadequacy of pure capitalism as a system."

"Why, then, are we not Social Democrats? We have great respect for Social Democrats like (former Premier) Olof Palme of Sweden. But we think they commit the error of economism - that for them the so-called welfare state becomes a God in itself."

"To us, the welfare state is not of itself an answer. We want to go beyond the welfare state. We want to modify, to change the state so that we have a democracy of the masses - the full participation of citizens in all aspects of society."

"It is up to the trade unions to defend the economic interests of workers. A political party should have other preoccupations. You cannot talk of defending the interests of workers without opening up the question of the country as a whole. If you have high wages in the north and miserable plianza in the south, that is not just an economic anomaly; it is a political question."

"We Italian Communists also are the heirs of European culture in its widest sense - a culture which itself is derived from Christianity. Our great teachers are not just Marx or Lenin, but all the great Western thinkers. You cannot really understand Marx without understanding the historical context in which he lived and worked - the Enlightenment, the French Revolution, Adam Smith, David Ricardo, the classic German thinkers. To separate Marx from his context is to reduce Marxism to a caricature."

"We also admit that there is more than politics in man. That is why we respect religion; that is why we have practicing Christians and Jews as well as atheists and agnostics among our members. Politics, after all, concerns the problems of men associating with each other in society."

"But there is the whole question of life itself of existence. That is a much more profound

question. Politics cannot solve it. But we feel democracy can solve it."

"We are interested in the experiences of other countries, whether they are communist or noncommunist. We consider the Yugoslav, for instance, to be real communists and not mavericks."

"We watch their experiment in worker participation with sympathy, although our own approach is different. We are interested in China and in India and the massive problems these countries confront. Frankly, we think that the Chinese have resolved certain problems - agriculture, for example - better than the Indians. We have criticized the Soviet Union on human rights, but that does not mean we disagree with everything it is doing."

"To cite education, a field that is of particular interest to me, without getting involved in the question of content, I think the universal availability of education in the Soviet Union could be of great interest both to developing and to developed countries."

"And of course we are interested in the United States. The pluralism of American institutions and organizations shows the vitality of a citizens society. To play with the example of education, the participation of citizens in running the schools is the antithesis of the sort of bureaucratic centralization that we have in Italy today."

"In sum," Mr. Tortorella concluded, "there is a tradition of democracy in the United States which is individualistic but which can have social results - and this is something we must understand."

"Turning back to Italy, Mr. Tortorella took a philosophical, long-range view of his country's massive economic problems. "The economy tells us," he said, "that we are going to reach the 25 years - a whole generation - to reach the economic level of our neighbor, France. But yet these countries - France, the United States, and others - are discussing today what is the point of a consumer society. How much does it really satisfy human aspirations? Isn't it madness for us to set ourselves goals which we cannot reach for another generation and which the societies having already attained them are seriously questioning?"

"The goal for us must be to have a different kind of society, a different human condition. Not more cars, more television sets, more forthly but better schools, better health, better public transport - in short, a new type of society."

"How do we achieve all that? It is not going to be easy. Certainly we cannot succeed without unity among all the democratic forces in this country. That is what we are trying to bring about."

Doubts and cheers greet Carter's A-fuel campaign

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
Disquiet over nuclear proliferation, concern over dwindling energy supplies, suspicion that the United States may acquire a commercial advantage . . .

These are the complex strands of West European and Japanese reactions to President Carter's disavowal of fast breeder reactors and reprocessing which produce plutonium, the raw material of nuclear bombs.

Sir Brian Flowers, eminent British scientist and chairman of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution, said he was "delighted" that Mr. Carter had raised the issue of non-proliferation to "such a high level."

Sir John Hill, an equally eminent scientist who heads the Atomic Energy Authority and the state-owned British Nuclear Fuels, Ltd., said on the contrary that while everyone opposed proliferation, it was better to rely on safeguards embodied in international agreements than on trying to halt reprocessing and breeder reactors.

The United States, he pointed out, is behind Western Europe in breeder development and has vast reserves of coal and "half the world's uranium." Delaying reprocessing in the United States for a few years would not mean very much, but for energy-poor Western Europe and Japan, development of breeder and reprocessing technology was urgent.

A similar line has been taken by West Germany and Japan. Officially, both Britain and France have welcomed the Carter initiative. But a British trade unionist, John McLachlan of the Trades Union Congress (fuel and power industries committee) echoed suspicions voiced on the Continent when he characterized the Carter policy as a "business stratagem designed to slow down the development of European reactor technology."

It is not just nuclear bombs that the industrialized nations fear. It is the prospect of marauding into the 21st century with a substantial and possibly crippling gap between energy needs and energy supplies - to heat homes and factories, to produce the high-technology goods that have fueled economic growth and made the rich nations richer.

The critical period of this gap will be the years 1985 to 2000, as world oil production starts declining and neither nuclear fusion nor wind, wave, solar, and other renewable energy sources will yet have come into their own.

The Paris-based Organization for Economic



Both ancient windmill and modern generating plant are in operation - but poll suggests Britons prefer nuclear power

Britons' views on A-power

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London
A majority of Britons believe that the risk of nuclear terrorism is not sufficient reason for stopping the building of more nuclear power stations.

They share the disquiet of other industrialized nations over their growing reliance on nuclear energy. But they would trust the opinions of scientists on the safety of nuclear power stations, and think that in building such stations the fact that nuclear power could be a permanent source of cheap electricity outweighs the one-in-a-million possibility of a major disaster at a nuclear power station.

These conclusions are suggested by a recent poll commissioned by the weekly *New Society* and carried out by the *Opinion Research Centre* in Great Britain (England, Scotland, and Wales).

Despite its lush green countryside, Britain - and especially England - is one of the world's more crowded islands. (Britain as a whole has nearly 600 people per square mile; England alone has more than 800.) Britain has also been a pioneer in the development of nuclear energy.

Long before President Carter's statement, April 7 that he would halt nuclear reprocessing and the development of fast breeder reactors, public opinion here has been divided over whether or not Britain should plunge ahead both with commercial-scale fast-breeder programs and with nuclear reprocessing for its own power stations and for those of other countries.

Wave of Mozambique refugees pours into Portugal

By Helen Gibson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon
As Portugal took off for its three-day Easter break, the first planeloads of refugees from Mozambique arrived in Lisbon in what promises to be a new wave of homeless driven out by mass arrests, expulsions, and "re-education camps" in that former Portuguese African colony.

The refugees - estimated at more than 10,000, most of them Indians, and people of mixed race - were awaiting seats on the overcrowded weekly flights to Lisbon. Many of these are Portuguese citizens affected by a recent edict from the Marxist Frelimo government stating that second-generation Mozambicans who had elected to keep their Portuguese passports after the country's independence would be expelled.

Still other refugees are arriving in Lisbon via other African countries where they sought refuge after escaping the harsh conditions prevalent under the Frelimo government.

In addition to these refugees, another 12,000 to 15,000 Portuguese civil servants will soon finish a two-year contract they signed with the newly independent Frelimo government in June, 1975, and are also expected to be returning to Portugal.

This could mean a new influx of 30,000 job-

less refugees into Portugal within the next few months. Since 1975, more than half a million refugees - some estimates put it at 800,000 - have arrived in this country from the two former colonies of Angola and Mozambique.

These influxes have pushed Portugal's unemployment rate past 16 percent and placed severe strains on the already desperate housing shortage.

Only a fortnight ago the government moved the last of the scores of refugee families still living in two- and three-star tourist hotels to social facilities. Other families, who had been housed in five-star luxury hotels like the Sheraton, were moved out at the end of last year.

The refugees now arriving from Mozambique tell of an economy in shambles, with many factories breaking down and shortages of all basic foods from rice to eggs, sugar, and salt.

One widow who arrived with four children and no money said, "In Mozambique one can no longer live. There is no food or clothing. For lack of cloth, there are people who are covering themselves with the bark of trees."

She refused to give her name for fear of reprisals.

Another young person of mixed race who had spent several months in re-education camps under what he described as brutal conditions, said that there were many foreigners in Mozambique. Bulgarians, he said, were filling all kinds of medical posts, from doctors to nurses and technicians. North Koreans and Chinese were running the country's agriculture, while Cubans and Russians were training the armed forces, he added.

The young man also estimated that there were some 100,000 men, women, and children in Frelimo prisons and labor camps; and that 1,500 of them were Portuguese.

He estimated that out of the 100,000 prisoners, there were some 7,000 Mozambicans. With names in a special camp in Manhiato, where conditions were particularly harsh.

The figure of 1,500 Portuguese in Mozambique jails, coincides with the Portuguese government's figure of 30,000 prisoners there. But Portuguese officials said the 30,000 included Portuguese born in Portugal itself or Portuguese parents.

The Spanish Communists are one of the three main "Eurocommunist" parties (the others are the Italians and the French), who preach independence from Moscow and promote loyalty to the democratic parliamentary system.

Now the Spanish party, whose strength is estimated at 8 to 10 percent of the electorate, has embarked on a massive expansion drive. It is converting its 160,000 circulation newspaper, *Trabaja*, into a daily organ for the election campaign.

It has printed more than 200,000 membership cards, although estimates place the current number of militants at 100,000. There are warnings that an expansion drive on this scale could

weaken party discipline and lead to embarrassing incidents that might discredit the party in the long run.

Analysis says a major problem is Dolores "La Pastora" Ibarruri, the octogenarian party president of civil war fame who has lived in exile in Moscow for 35 years. She is expected to make a triumphant return to Madrid soon. But she rejects "Eurocommunism" and is expected to be a political liability for the party. It is even suggested that some in the party would prefer her to stay in Moscow.

Another drawback is party leader Santiago Carrillo, one of the few active civil-war era figures and highly controversial, even within his own party. Political opponents say the runs the party within an iron fist.

Now it's legal to be a Communist in Spain

By Joe Gandelman
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The Spanish Civil War formally ends with the legalization of the Communist Party - another sign that reform is moving far faster in Spain than even the most optimistic analysts had predicted.

But the Communists will quickly be tested, and how they perform may ultimately affect Spain's fragile political color.

Premier Adolfo Suarez's government lifted the 36-year-old ban on the Communist Party April 10, a week after the Supreme Court had declared itself incompetent to rule on the issue and the opposition had threatened to boycott parliamentary elections.

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Europe

Rough start for French Cabinet

By Jim Browning
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris
President Giscard d'Estaing's newly shuffled government has taken its first steps — and found the going extremely rough.

Moreover, Gaullist leader and former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, now Mayor of Paris, has responded coolly to the President's compromise attempts to unify the government coalition before the crucial legislative elections next March.

In a surprise development, the President announced his new Cabinet decided to postpone his most controversial and hard-won reform: a capital gains tax that had almost split the government when the President pushed it through Parliament in 1976.

The French President shuffled his government after the success of the Socialist-Communist alliance in last month's municipal elections. When the election results were announced, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told the French people in a television address that he had received the message that they wanted a change. He promised a smaller, less political, and more job-oriented government that would devote itself to a simply explained program of economic recovery and reform. He told the people that they would then have to make their choice in the 1978 vote between the leftist opposition and the current center-right coalition.

A few days later, when the new government was named, the reaction was not the one the President had planned.

"It's all the same people," groaned a banker who heard about the government changes during a vacation in the Alps.

The new government did in fact look strikingly similar to the old one, with prime minister, foreign minister, defense minister, health minister and three others unchanged, and with all but two of the eight other ministers simply switched around from other positions in the former government.

The most striking departure was that of Interior Minister Michel Ponlatoff, who for 20 years had been the President's closest political adviser and became a bitter opponent of Mr. Chirac. Mr. Ponlatoff's departure appeared to reflect both presidential disappointment at his accomplishments and an effort to reconcile with Mr. Chirac.

Mr. Chirac, however, responded with suspicion. He openly rejected any idea of a "common program" of the ruling coalition, which was to have been the President's electoral platform, and he criticized the President's tactics.

Of particular concern to Prime Minister Raymond Barre, meanwhile, was the fact that



Paris, the right bank

By John E. Young

Spring touches all Paris — except the counsels of government

the stock market was continuing to plunge in response to the still-sluggish economy and the threat of a victory of the Socialist-Communist alliance next March. One calculation put the overall drop at 32 percent in a year.

One of the first new government acts, therefore, was to put off until January, 1978, well after the election, the start of the new and complicated capital-gains tax, which had threatened to be particularly disagreeable for the less wealthy individual stock market investors.

The law had been passed in mid-1976, when

Mr. Chirac was still prime minister, and the angry resistance of the dominant Gaullist National Assembly delegation had embarrassed Mr. Chirac and help split him away from the President.

Instead of pleasing the Gaullists, however, the law's postponement provoked them to call for its outright abolition. And although the stock market jumped up 4.5 percent in one hour after the announcement, the rise quickly burned out as traders remembered their other economic and political concerns.

Wage talks could undo Callaghan

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
The future of Prime Minister James Callaghan's government rests in large measure on the kind of pay deal it manages to reach with the trade unions this year.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey began talks with the Trades Union Congress on this crucial subject April 13.

While recognizing the restiveness of trade union members after two successive years of stringent voluntary wage controls, the government hopes to keep increases for the year beginning Aug. 1 at 10 percent or less. But it recognizes that weeks of tough bargaining lie ahead.

Mr. Healey's dilemma — and indeed that of Prime Minister Callaghan — is that while there are encouraging signs of an economic upturn later this year, he has little but promises to offer shop-floor workers at this stage. And workers, and especially their wives, are tired of promises.

Inflation rate rebounds

Despite two successive years of wage restraint — last year's wage increases were held to 12.50 to 14 per week (\$4.25 to \$6.00) — inflation, after declining toward 10 percent again stands at close to 18 percent a year. That is one of the highest rates in Western Europe.

More important, the differentials between skilled workers and the less skilled have been eroded to the point where usually moderate men like British Leyland's toolroom workers, British Steel's electricians at Port Talbot, and British Airways' maintenance engineers have gone out on bitter, disruptive strikes, causing huge layoffs and loss of production or of service income.

If the government fails to get the unions to agree to moderate wage increases this year, its whole economic strategy will be undermined; its tenuous alliance in the House of Commons with the 13-seat Liberals will be endangered; and the Conservatives led by Mrs. Margaret Thatcher might well muster the parliamentary votes in precipitate a fall general election. (The Labourites have 314 seats, which with the 13 Liberals, gives them a majority in the 635-seat House of Commons. If the "Lib-Lab" alliance holds, elections do not have to be held until the fall of 1979.)

Labor leaders' view

Union leaders see the danger. "They know that the wage restraint of the past two years will have been of no avail if a new round of inflation sparked by rising wages and rising prices erodes international confidence in Britain's prospects. The Stockholm by-election in March, which saw a massive 17.5 percent swing in votes away from Labour, was a foreboding of a Conservative landslide should general elections be held soon.

For both Conservatives and Labour, the stakes are high. Business confidence seems to be reviving; investment is increasing; the inflation rate is falling.

Moreover, the encouraging performance of North Sea oil means that, as British oil reserves are depleted, the country's energy needs will be met by payments shifts into the black sea, this year, there may be 15 years of oil savings.

This would give hard-pressed Britain the breathing space in which to make the economic and social adjustments they need to transform their society.

In other words, whoever wins the next election should be reasonably certain of remaining in power for a relatively long time. It will be, Conservatives or Labour, that will rank-and-file workers give their support to let Mr. Thatcher have a try. The last few weeks of talks between the government and the trade unions and the Labour Party have shown the major trade unions will support the government.

When arms talks resume

What U.S. knows about Soviet 'Backfire' bomber

By John Dillon
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Two or three times every month at an aircraft factory in the Soviet Union, another swept-wing "Backfire-B" bomber rolls out ready for delivery to the Russian military forces.

The Backfire — a lethal, supersonic aircraft — has become an important, and potentially very sticky, element in U.S.-Soviet arms talks that resume in May.

Russians claim the Backfire, their newest bomber, is not a strategic, intercontinental weapon in spite of its 6,500-mile range.

Some U.S. military analysts sharply disagree. They insist the Soviets' growing force of Backfires must be counted in any overall limits on the numbers of arms.

Intelligence experts in the United States, however, are divided in their evaluation of Soviet intentions for the aircraft. Some think it will eventually be targeted against the United

States, but others say it will probably be limited to targets around the periphery of the Soviet Union.

With Soviet output of its new bomber increasing, here is what Western analysts do agree upon:

- Backfire is a supersonic aircraft (mach 2, or about 1,300 miles per hour) capable of carrying two large air-to-surface missiles, or about 20,000 pounds of bombs.

- Backfire's range of 6,500 miles without refueling would allow it to strike the Western United States and return to the Soviet Union. Or it could strike all parts of the continental United States and land in Cuba. With air-to-air refueling, Backfire could strike any part of the United States and return to the Soviet Union.

- Production of the Backfire, currently about 24 per month, may eventually rise to six per month. About 400 of the planes probably will be produced.

- An estimated 100 Backfires are currently in service. Early deployment patterns indicate the plane is being programmed for targets

close to the Soviet Union, including U.S. naval units.

While U.S. defense strategists are concerned about Backfire, the Soviets worry that the new American cruise missile is an even greater threat to the strategic nuclear balance.

U.S. Air Force planners have expressed the greatest concern about Backfire's capabilities, including its potential for direct strikes from Arctic bases against the American heartland.

Other analysts, including the Central Intelligence Agency, have voiced doubts about that possibility, in carefully edited testimony before a closed committee session in Congress last year, a top-ranking CIA official said the agency believes the aircraft was "primarily built for a peripheral role." But he conceded Backfire "has a capability for an intercontinental mission."

Doubts about Soviet intentions have continued to grow since that testimony. An Associated Press dispatch in November reported that U.S. military intelligence specialists believe the Soviets are working on a new tanker plane that would extend the Backfire's range.

The story indicated the tankers could be ready for use within 10 months — an estimate that appears to have been too short. But the thrust of the AP story was not disputed by defense analysts.

Further it is noted that Backfire's 6,500-mile range without refueling already is approxi-

mately the same as the 6,000-mile range of the proposed new American bomber, the B-1. And it is far greater than the 4,000-mile range of the B-47, which was one of the mainstays of the American strategic bomber fleet in the 1950s and 1960s.

Backfire's range is also greater than the FB-111, the small intercontinental bomber currently based in the United States. Its maximum range with internal fuel tanks is 3,165 miles. Only the B-52, Model G, with a range of 7,500-miles-plus, and the B-52, Model H, with a range of 9,000-miles-plus, have a greater reach than the Backfire.

Information about the Backfire is limited, which makes evaluation of the aircraft that much more difficult for negotiators.

It is not known, for example, just what kind of engines the plane has, although it is believed to use two Kuznetsov turbofans similar to those installed in the Soviets' TU-144 supersonic transport.

The aircraft is large, about 300,000 pounds — or nearly four-fifths the size of America's proposed B-1 bomber. It is 2½ times the size of America's FB-111 intercontinental bomber.

To reach the United States, the Backfire would fly slowly at high altitudes with its wings extended to save fuel. As it reaches its targets, it would fold back its wings and swoop in low at supersonic speeds to avoid U.S. defenses.

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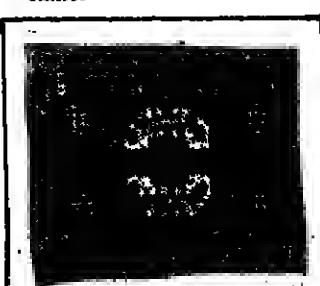
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French planes for Zaïre

Paris
France announced last week it was providing planes for Moubaroko to fly military aid to help Zaïre fight invaders in its Shaba Province. An Elysée Palace communiqué described Zaïre as a "victim of armed subversive activities on its territory, which came from abroad." The decision greatly increased French involvement in the Zaïre crisis.

Last month officials said France was speeding up delivery of munitions and other military equipment already ordered by Zaïre to help in its fight against the invaders.

France's latest aid to Zaïre also threatened its relations with Angola — from where Zaïre alleges the invaders came.



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Prague replies to Monitor editorial

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Vieona
The official Czechoslovak Communist Party newspaper Rude Pravo has published a sharp rejoinder to an editorial in The Christian Science Monitor on the Prague government's endeavors to restrict the activities of visiting Western foreign correspondents.

The Czechoslovak moves were reported by this correspondent on April 5, when he detailed his two-month wait for response on a request for a visa. Through the U.S. Embassy in Prague he was informed that the visa would be issued only if he first gave an undertaking not to contact dissidents in Czechoslovakia.

In a comment April 8, Rude Pravo denied that Western journalists are being hindered from doing their job. It warned, however, that their coverage of the current dissident movement over human rights represented an "interference in Czechoslovakia's internal affairs that will not be tolerated."

The response arose from a Monitor editorial April 6 commenting on the conditions that had been set for the granting of a visa to this correspondent. The call for an undertaking not to

contact dissidents was combined with a warning that any contact with them would bring immediate expulsion of the journalist.

Reacting to a suggestion that such a condition seemed contrary to the East-West commitment written into the Final Act of the 1975 Helsinki summit conference — to facilitate journalistic activities from each side, the Czechoslovak newspaper declared:

"All necessary conditions for the work of Western journalists exist in Czechoslovakia." According to Rude Pravo, the Monitor was "obviously relying on the fact that the American bourgeois media had not published the [Helsinki] Final Act in full, so the American reader is unable to judge for himself" what the commitments actually were.

"Are they binding only on Czechoslovakia and not on the United States? How are we to understand the slanderous anti-Czechoslovak campaign in which 'The Christian Science Monitor has engaged together with other reactionary American papers? Does this campaign contribute to mutual understanding among nations?"

Czechoslovakia, said Rude Pravo, is open to "all who come with honorable intentions." Between January 1 and March 11, it said, 246 Western journalists were admitted.

"But do all foreign journalists... have honorable intentions? Are we to be equally hospitable to those who violate our laws and interfere in our internal affairs?"

The newspaper went on to charge that there has never been official American repudiation of its anti-journalist campaign. It cited William E. Colby, that the organization had some "thirty" "used journalists as agents." Czechoslovakia, said Rude Pravo, "must take such official statements seriously. Just as seriously as the acts of those foreign journalists or other people who still think the commitments to the final act are violated only from the other side."

Without coming directly to the present specific reporting issue, Rude Pravo echoed an old semantic argument between the authorities in Prague (and Communist officials elsewhere as well) and journalists who wish only to report the Czechoslovak scene in a balanced way, covering both sides.

It has been unavailing, moreover, to point out that neither the United States nor other Western governments seek to prevent — or threaten to expel — Communist journalists visiting or posted in their countries who write adversely and often hostilely of the host country's domestic problems or foreign policies.

United States

'Stop the spread of A-bomb technology'

Carter launches worldwide campaign . . .

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
President Carter, declaring that "several nations are on the verge" of ability to produce atomic weapons, is launching an urgent — and in some ways risky — campaign to halt the worldwide spread of plutonium technology.

American experts on the adequacy of U.S. uranium reserves.

Background to the problem is the compelling need of many nations, including the United States, to rely more on nuclear energy as the world's reserves of oil and natural gas dwindle.

Last year, reports the American Petroleum Institute (API), proven reserves of U.S. oil fell 5.3 percent — the sixth straight year of decline. Reserves of natural gas also shrank.

Mr. Carter concedes the need of other nations, almost totally dependent on imported oil, to build more nuclear reactors end — in the

case of West Germany, France, and Britain — to reprocess spent fuel into plutonium.

Such nations, said the President, lacking uranium or other fuel reserves, "have a perfect right to reprocess" uranium. But he wants no additional countries to acquire reprocessing technology, which produces weapons-grade plutonium.

Mr. Carter thus draws a distinction between nations already possessing reprocessing technology and those which — despite perhaps equal need — should not be allowed to acquire it.

To fill the gap, the President promises increased production of enriched uranium in the U.S. to satisfy expanded fuel demands, both foreign and domestic, as the number of nuclear reactors to produce electricity proliferates.

So far, West Germany and France refuse to bow to White House pleas that they cancel existing deals to sell reprocessing facilities abroad — to Brazil in the case of Germany, and to Pakistan in the case of France.

France has indicated, however, that it will not make additional sales of reprocessing plants — and some observers believe the deal with Pakistan ultimately may not go through.

Mr. Carter promises redoubled efforts — including at the economic summit in London May 7-8 — to impress upon other leaders the crucial need to halt the export of reprocessing plants.

As proof of his concern, the President is virtually halting the U.S. effort to develop plutonium as a fuel for the next generation of nuclear reactors.

This means, he says, no federal funding for privately financed reprocessing plant as being built at Barnwell, South Carolina — a which contractors already have spent more than \$200 million.

Despite these presidential moves, there will be more, not fewer, nuclear plants generating electricity in the United States in years to come. Mr. Carter, who once branded nuclear power "last resort," concedes that coal alone cannot make up the energy shortfall, as the U.S. moves away from oil and gas.

These reactors, however, will burn uranium — which, without reprocessing, cannot be used to make atomic weapons.

. . . and slows breeder reactor at home

By Robert C. Cowen
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
The politics of plutonium is setting the tone of President Carter's nuclear energy strategy.

His decision to recommend postponing development of the breeder reactor and of reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel, both of which produce plutonium, is squarely in line with two recent in-depth studies. Each of these identifies the possible spread of nuclear weapons as the most important consideration in deciding whether or not to emphasize plutonium as in long-term U.S. energy supply plans.

"The benefits of nuclear power are . . . very real and practical. But a serious risk accompanies worldwide use of nuclear power — the risk that components of the nuclear process will be turned to provide atomic weapons," the President said in announcing his policy April 7.

Since plutonium can be used either as reactor fuel or as an explosive, a Ford Foundation study released in late March urged postponing the breeder and fuel reprocessing. Then, on April 6, Congress sent President Carter a study by its Office of Technology Assessment that, by implication, made the same point. Although OTA refrains from recommending policy, it did say that both the breeder and reprocessing could encourage the spread of atomic bombs.

Both studies emphasize that it would be

naïve to think the United States can single-handedly prevent that spread by abstaining from the so-called "plutonium economy" at home. However, unless it practices what it preaches, it will be in a poor position to persuade other countries to do so — an aim that now seems a key aspect of the Carter foreign policy.

The OTA report explains: "If the U.S. alone refrains, the nonproliferation effort could actually be damaged since [this] . . . could induce more nations to build their own facilities. If the U.S. does not refrain, however, the credibility of its efforts to dissuade others will be diminished."

That discussion will take a great deal of diplomacy and leadership. European countries with nuclear industries — especially Britain, France, and West Germany — now plan to develop breeders and fuel reprocessing, both for their own energy supply and for international

trade. Although there is rising popular opposition to the plutonium economy in those countries, their governments still embrace it as official policy.

Also, developing countries that acquire nuclear power will want an assured supply of fuel. The Ford Foundation study concludes that Brazil was driven to buy a fuel reprocessing plant from Germany partly because the United States had refused to provide fuel-enrichment service for Brazil when that was requested. Such enrichment boosts the amount of fissionable uranium in reactor fuel to a level required by the type of power plant Brazil is using.

Thus, both the Ford Foundation and OTA studies stress that a guarantee of an adequate supply of nuclear fuel on the world market, which the President now has given, is a necessary part of the diplomacy of dissuasion.

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Why Soviets kept fishing

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Why have Soviet trawlers been fishing illegally off New England?

State Department experts do not consider the Soviet actions to be a testing of the new U.S. fishing laws. Nor do they see any kind of coordinated Soviet plan behind the violations.

American experts speculate that the Soviet intrusions continued after the initial warnings were issued because: (1) the Soviet central authorities were slow in getting the word out to the fishing fleet as to the seriousness of the violations; and (2) captains aboard the Soviet fishing vessels enjoy a certain autonomy and are driven by a desire to win rewards for fulfilling or "overfulfilling" quotas.

Now that two Soviet ships have been seized for violations of the laws under a new U.S. 200-mile fishing limit, American officials expect the violations will cease. The U.S. State Department formally warned the Soviets on April 11 that continued violations could worsen relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Aside from the warnings they have received,

the Soviets have another incentive for respecting the U.S. fishing laws: the violations will likely prove expensive. Potential fines for violations which had occurred before the seizure of a second Soviet vessel amounted to half a million dollars.

Trawler, factory ship: message to Moscow

By Lynde McCormick
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
The seizure of one Soviet trawler and the cargo of another by the U.S. Coast Guard appears to give warning to the Soviet Union that the United States intends to enforce its new 200-mile fishing limit.

A trawler, Tares Shevchenko, was seized early April 10 for catching too much river herring, and a larger "mother" ship had her cargo seized April 11 for allegedly having prohibited species on board.

Under the new law, which went into effect March 1, foreign vessels with permits may fish within the 200-mile boundary but only in species



Tares Shevchenko tied up at Boston
The fishing limit: U.S. feels Moscow know it means it

fished species for specific species and quantities of fish.

The 275-foot trawler Tares Shevchenko had a permit to catch herring, but was allowed only 1 percent "by-catch" — fish that are unintentionally caught in the nets — of herring. The ship exceeded this by-catch, supposedly by several tons, although the Coast Guard would not release specifics until charges had been filed. The agency also declined to say what prohibited species were found aboard the 503-foot factory ship Antanas Snekhus.

The State Department had earlier refused to allow Coast Guard seizure of three other Soviet ships and one Spanish ship found violating the fishing law, a fact which raised the ire of local leaders and Rep. Gerry Studds (D) of Massachusetts.

"The whole thing had us asking why in the

world the State Department was involved in the first place," says a Studds aide. "We had written into the law that the Coast Guard was supposed to enforce the darn thing. It's a domestic law, and here we find the State Department saying: 'No, you can't seize these ships.'"

Sources say a classified National Security Council (NSC) directive requires Commerce, Justice, and State Department approval of a Coast Guard request to seize a foreign fishing vessel — with the State Department having veto power over the procedure.

Representative Studds says congressional leaders have scheduled an April 21 executive session with NSC to discuss the secret four-year-old policy "and see what we can do about extricating the State Department from the fishing industry."

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John C. 116

United States



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer
America's Vice-President is a happy man

Mondale likes his job — and his boss

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The President's plan to make Walter Mondale the most influential Vice-President in history is working out. Mr. Mondale has been from the beginning days of this administration the President's chief advisor on all vital issues, foreign and domestic — and the Vice-President continues to play that role with, if anything, increased frequency. As one top presidential aide puts it: "There's hardly anything of importance that the President doesn't discuss with his Vice-President. They are very close. They respect and like each other. It definitely will be a lasting relationship." Further evidence that the Carter-Mondale bond is a lasting one is the harmony with which the President's and Vice-President's staffs are working together. This is significant. By this time in the Nixon administration, the rift between the Agnew and Nixon staffs was already appearing. Soon Mr. Agnew and his staff, over a part of the Nixon governing process, were virtual outcasts.

Differences emerged

Also, it wasn't long before the Rockefeller and Ford staffs were having their differences — reflecting the later difficulties Mr. Rockefeller had in trying to play an important role in the administration. Hubert Humphrey's staff often was treated less than civilly by the Johnson staff — again reflecting the difficulty Mr. Humphrey had in trying to use his political and legislative knowledge to good advantage when he was Vice-President.

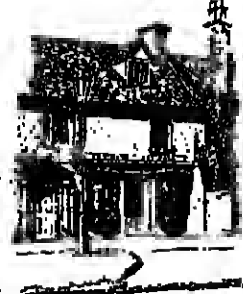
Several aides around the President are saying that the Vice-President's role is "still emerging," and that they see him exercising even more authority as time goes on. At the same time there seems to be little evidence that Mr. Mondale will become the President's chief of staff — a conclusion that many observers came to when Mr. Carter, late in the preinaugural period and back in Plains, Georgia, said the Mr. Mondale would be his "chief staff person."

More and more duties

Instead, it has become increasingly clear that the President has become his own chief of staff — where not only the best stops, but where also the proposals for action stop to wait on Mr. Carter's decision. Mr. Mondale's increasing authority stems then quite directly from the President, who, presidential aides say, is turning more and more to his Vice-President to carry out important functions in both the foreign and domestic fields. The Vice-President, aides say, has gained influence by being so knowledgeable on the Washington scene and, particularly about Congress. They say Mr. Carter looks upon Mr. Mondale as his "made man" here — and that his role, of itself, adds a great deal to the Vice-President's position of importance and authority. How does the Vice-President respond to the suggestion that he now exercises so much influence in Washington? He will admit that his experience and knowledge is being fully utilized. Additionally, he is immensely pleased that this is happening. But he also is doing all he can to keep a "low profile" and to make it clear that whatever he is able to do is because the President is allowing him to do it.

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United States

Energy gobbling: how does Carter plan to stop it?

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Energy conservation, while essential, "is a double-edged sword," which could create new problems while it solves old. Thus budget director Bert Lance characterized the delicate balancing act confronting President Carter's energy team as it puts finishing touches on the nation's first comprehensive energy policy, due for unveiling April 20.

Cutting back energy consumption can, unless handled carefully, eat a hole in consumer pocketbooks, boost inflation generally, and eliminate jobs.

So conservation, said Mr. Lance in a tele-

phone interview, "will be a major thrust" of the Carter energy program — but not the only thrust.

Officials declined to give details of what the President will propose, partly because the policy mix still is being shaped and swayed by Mr. Carter's final seal of approval.

Some insights, however, can be gleaned, including a certainty that the automobile — which gulps down one-third of all oil consumed in the U.S. — will be a prime focus of attention.

Mr. Carter may ask Congress to legislate tougher fuel-efficiency standards for American cars, which — under current law — must attain a "fleet average" of 27.5 miles per gallon (m.p.g.) by 1985.

Such a proposal would meet opposition from automakers, who say they are being pushed to

the limit to meet existing standards — an 18 m.p.g. average next year, 19 in 1979, 20 by 1980, and so on up to 1985.

Under current law the U.S. secretary of transportation is to set mileage standards for model years 1981 through 1984.

Already U.S. carmakers are gearing up protests over another possibility — a whopping tax on large cars — which White House officials indicate may be part of the Carter energy message.

Job loss could result, industry leaders warn, if — to avoid such a tax — Americans held onto their present cars longer or switched in greater numbers to imports, which already command about 15 percent of the total U.S. market.

Raising the federal tax on gasoline, now 4

cents a gallon, is another way to impel Americans to drive less or to buy more fuel-efficient cars.

But such a tax, which may or may not be part of the Carter proposals, would fall most heavily on low- and middle-income Americans and almost certainly would be rebated in some way, perhaps by lowering the social-security, or payroll, tax.

Taken in isolation, these and other measures boosting the price of fuels are inflationary and deflationary at the same time. They add to the cost of living and, to some extent, could eliminate jobs and slow down key segments of the economy.

Yet energy experts see no way to achieve conservation without raising prices.

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Middle East

Peres bolsters party

Heir to Rabin picks up the pieces

By Francis Omer
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel

Operating at lightning speed, Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres has passed his first leadership test as heir presumptive to discredited Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Mr. Peres secured the cooperation of his main rivals, preserved the unity of the Labor Party, and has apparently won the backing of a solid segment of public opinion.

The 815-member central committee of his party endorsed him April 10 as Mr. Rabin's successor by an overwhelming show of hands. Only eight votes were formally cast against him, with 16 members recorded as abstaining.

But the principal challenges for Mr. Peres still lie ahead. The most urgent one in the short run is the explosive situation in southern Lebanon, where Syrian-backed Muslim guer-

illas are waging a war of destruction against right-wing Lebanese Christian troops along the Israeli border.

The leader of the Christian militias there, Maj. Saad Haddad, came to the Israeli side of the "good fence" a fortnight ago and made an impassioned plea for military support, saying over Israeli television in Arabic, "They will kill us all if you don't help us."

How to render aid without triggering a major conflagration will tax all of Mr. Peres's ingenuity.

Another challenge for Mr. Peres — in the long run possibly more crucial — is to live down the hawkish image that he has acquired while still maintaining the support of the hawks at the coming elections.

Above all, however, Mr. Peres will have to shoulder the job of restoring the self-respect of the country, which has been shaken by a succession of high-level scandals. These included

the suicide of a Cabinet minister prior to completion of a police investigation against him as well as the conviction of a government nominee for the post of state bank governor on charges of bribery and embezzlement.

Together with Prime Minister Rabin's resignation after the discovery of a bank account in the United States (which is illegal under Israel's stringent foreign currency laws), the shock effect may seriously threaten the Labor Party's traditional coalition rule since the state was founded 28 years ago.

Between now and election day in mid-May Mr. Peres also will have to master seriously deteriorating labor relations, recurrent strikes in essential services, and near-spiraling inflation — indeed, a formidable array of challenges for a potential prime minister to master within less than five weeks.

When Mr. Peres lost out to Mr. Rabin in the running for the party's nomination as prime ministerial candidate seven weeks ago, no one thought of making provision for a backup nominee. When Mr. Peres claimed right of succession after Mr. Rabin's surprise withdrawal April 7, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yigal Alon's supporters held that their man had no less merit. After two days of talks, Mr. Peres secured Mr. Alon's support by promising him free choice of portfolio in a future government under his premiership.

Mr. Alon already announced that he intended to retain the deputy prime ministerial post but might trade his present foreign affairs portfolio for the Defense Ministry. He commented that he had "definite strategic concepts" that he would try to put into practice. What this is



Peres: likely prime minister

taken here as meaning, among other things, is greater emphasis on the implementation of the so-called "Alon plan," which calls for the partial return of the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River while maintaining a string of Israeli security settlements along the river.

If the Labor Party emerges from the general elections on May 17 with sufficient strength to be the dominant force again in a coalition government, Mr. Peres is known to favor the return of Abba Eban as minister for foreign affairs.

To allay concern within the Labor Party's own machine, which sided predominantly with Mr. Rabin in the big showdown last February, Mr. Peres pledged publicly that there would be no reprisals.

Two Monitor writers win overseas laurels

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Two correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor — Robin Wright and June Goodwin — have won major awards given by the Overseas Press Club for excellence in reporting and interpreting foreign news during 1976.

Miss Wright, currently on leave from the Monitor, won the Bob Condlina memorial award for her series of dramatic stories on the conflict in Angola and the subsequent military

trials which appeared in the Monitor in early 1976. The award is given for the best reporting from abroad which requires exceptional courage and initiative.

Miss Goodwin, the Monitor's staff correspondent in southern Africa, won the Medeline Dane Ross award for international reporting that demonstrates a concern for humanity for her articles on racial change in South Africa.

These were among 15 awards the press club presented to winners April 18.

Middle East

Why Sadat applauds his talks with President Carter

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Egyptian President Sadat has described his talks with President Carter in Washington last week as "a complete success." Members of his party and Egyptian newsmen accompanying him that assessment.

But it was clear, as one listened to him at an informal briefing at Blair House just before he headed home, that "success" applied more to the relationship and mutual trust he has established with Mr. Carter than to his having won from the President firm promises toward meeting Egypt's economic and military needs — or full support for the Egyptian stand on the outline of a Middle East settlement.

There is certainly every evidence of Mr. Sadat's feeling comfortable with Mr. Carter. He described him as "awet" — a literal translation of the Arabic "helw" — which may sound odd to those accustomed to Anglo-Saxon usage but which in the Arab world bespeaks unusual affection and appreciation.

At another point, referring to Mr. Carter, Mr. Sadat spoke of "the nature of the man and what he inspires." And when one questioner wondered whether Mr. Sadat suspected Mr. Carter might say one thing to the Israelis and another to him, the Egyptian President re-

torted that that "was not the character of President Carter" who was "an honest man and a man of principle."

Without questioning the sincerity of Mr. Sadat, one can see in this shrewd politician — even if it is a refinement of the theme that has been his with Presidents Nixon and Ford and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger ever since the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. This theme is that only the United States in the last resort has the power and influence to ensure a successful outcome to any Middle East negotiations at Geneva or elsewhere, and that the U.S. has a moral obligation to him to move speedily and effectively in that direction because of his willingness to join the U.S. in the search for a compromise settlement ever since the fall of 1973.

It is clear from what Mr. Sadat has said since Mr. Carter spoke in Clinton, Massachusetts, on March 18 of the need for "a homeland" for the Palestinians that he believes the U.S. President has gone more directly to the crux or core of the Arab-Israeli dispute than any of his predecessors. Mr. Sadat reiterated this at Blair House — while carefully making the point that he understood the need for simultaneous guarantees to Israel, "even a defense pact with the U.S."

Mr. Sadat also sought to place himself as close as possible to the U.S. on the issue of So-

viet policy in Africa. He said he suspected that — in concert with Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi — the Soviets and Cubans were contemplating using Ethiopia as a springboard for action against Sudan just as (he said) they were using Angola for their current moves against Zaire. If this happened, Mr. Sadat said, Egypt would fight alongside Sudanese President Jasfar al-Nimeiry, not only because of their joint defense pact but also because a thrust against Sudan threatened the Nile, the lifeline of every Egyptian.

Altogether, then, one can see the pattern: Mr. Sadat's commitment to a compromise peace in the Middle East, his preference for the U.S. over the Soviet Union, and his anti-communism in the Middle East and Africa put the U.S. (as he sees it) under an obligation to respond positively to him and his suit.

At the same time, he concedes there remain differences between Mr. Carter and himself. These include:

Israel's eventual borders: Mr. Sadat said that the Arab side could accept only "minor adjustments" to Israel's pre-1967 borders — such as the reunification of partitioned villages — in any settlement. He rejected any notion of Israeli defensive positions for a time on the Arab side of any eventually legally defined frontiers. What was acceptable, he said, was

demilitarization by both sides along those frontiers.

Palestinian representation at any Mideast talks: Mr. Sadat made it clear that Mr. Carter and he had not resolved how this might be effected so long as the Palestinians had not revised their charter away from calling for Israel's destruction. (Both the U.S. and Israel find the charter's present commitment unacceptable.) Mr. Sadat sought to soften the effect of this by stressing what he argued was the new flexibility of the Palestinians and the free hand given their leader Yasser Arafat to negotiate at Geneva or elsewhere.

Monitor correspondent David K. Willis reports from Moscow: The Soviet Union is putting new emphasis on its support for the Palestinian cause. On April 7 Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev personally met Yasser Arafat in the Kremlin.

The Kremlin is using Mr. Arafat's visit publicly to reassure the Palestinians that Moscow supports what it calls their "legitimate rights." It is also attacking Mr. Carter's recent proposals on the Mideast including "defensible borders" for Israel.

The Soviets are also criticizing Washington for lending support the government of Zaire against its invaders. The Tass news agency April 7 called the fighting there a "rising by the population" and said it was "growing."



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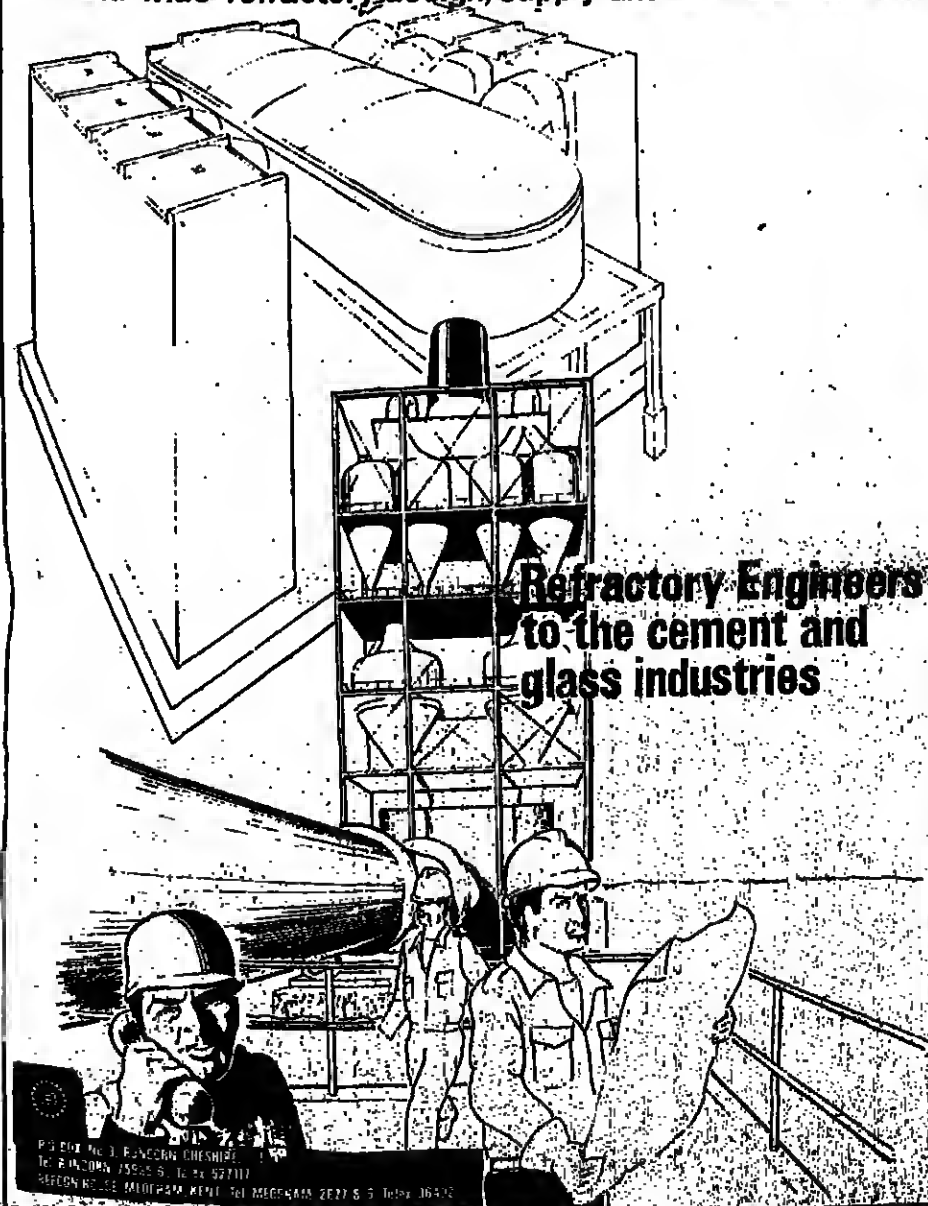
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Asia

What Peking's warm welcome for Mrs. Thatcher means

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong
With its welcome for British Conservative opposition leader Margaret Thatcher, China has again signaled to the outside world two of its major policies, one old and one new:

1. Continuing suspicion of the Soviet Union, despite the passing of Mao Tse-tung last fall.
2. Expansion of China's trade with the outside world, as the country's new leaders

qualify the policy of "self-reliance" associated with the late Chairman Mao.

Analysts say the welcome accorded to Mrs. Thatcher, including a two-hour interview with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, underlined Chinese approval of Western leaders who warn of what they consider to be a Soviet threat.

Mrs. Thatcher's speeches calling for a stronger Western European defense against the Soviet Union and pointing to the dangers of détente have long drawn acclaim in China. Last year the New China News Agency compared Mrs. Thatcher to Win-

ston Churchill and defended her when she was criticized in the Soviet press.

In talks April 6 with Chinese Trade Minister Li Chiang, Mrs. Thatcher reportedly made a case for expanding Britain's trade ties with China.

Source told the Reuter news agency in Peking that Mr. Li informed Mrs. Thatcher that since the arrest last October of the "gang of four," China was willing to increase the export of primary technology in return for needed foreign technology.

China is still opposed to government-to-government loans, but is ready to consider

credits from private suppliers, Mr. Li reportedly told Mrs. Thatcher.

The talks were said to have touched on a current deal under which China will buy from Britain the technology to build Rolls Royce jet engines.

After Mrs. Thatcher's three days of talks with Chinese leaders, Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien praised her and other Europeans who speak out on the dangers of détente with the Soviet Union. At an April 9 farewell banquet Mr. Li called Mrs. Thatcher's views "commendable."

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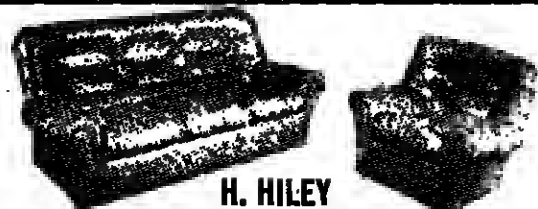
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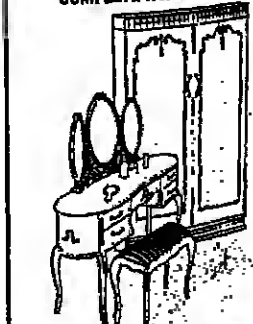
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Asia

A word for Hua from Mao's son

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
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Ching, Mme. Mao, persecuted Mao An-ching's wife, Chang Shao-hua, when the latter was at the school, in 1969.

There was no hint in the article about what the younger Mao or his wife is currently doing. During the past two years, foreigners have been told that Mao An-ching has been given light work to do. In one case it was said that he was working as a bookkeeper in a commune on the outskirts of Peking and in another case as a gardener.

In the article, the couple refer to Chairman Mao as "father" and to themselves as "we children."

The occasion for the article is the publication on the front page of People's Daily of a poem composed by Communist Party Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying and written by Chairman Mao in his own hand in December, 1965. Chairman Mao gave the poem to his son and daughter-in-law at that time, and it is this copy that is reproduced on the newspaper's front page.

Although the widow, daughter, and nephew of Mao Tse-tung are all thought to be under arrest, the late chairman's son has given Chairman Hua Kuo-feng a written endorsement.

In an article signed by him and his wife in People's Daily, April 6, Mao An-ching referred to his father's successor as "the wise leader Chairman Hua" and called on people to "closely rally around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua."

Mao An-ching, who is thought to be in his early 50s, has been described for years by Chinese as a man who has endured serious mental or emotional problems.

The son of Yang Kai-hui, Chairman Mao's wife in the 1920s, Mao An-ching has never held any known political office. Recent wall posters at Peking University charged that Chiang

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Africa

A warning to S. Africa from its new foreign minister

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town
South Africa's newly installed Foreign Minister, Boetie ("Pik") Botha, fresh from his baptism of fire at the United Nations where he was the South African Ambassador, has quickly become one of the loudest advocates in the government of rapid political change.
He says South Africa is in a life-and-death struggle and must "get its priorities right."
He wants "radical" solutions and says certain ideas will have to be jettisoned. "We have to be prepared to lose the equivalent of a couple of fingers or an eye or an ear to get through this alive."

While in the United States — Mr. Botha was Ambassador to Washington as well as to the United Nations — he met President Carter and had private and public dealings with diplomats and government spokesmen from many parts of the world, including black Africa. Clearly he knows at first hand better than any of his Cabinet colleagues what forces are building up against South Africa.

He is not being shy in speaking about it.
Mr. Botha has been given a useful platform for his views in a by-election he is contesting in the Johannesburg constituency of Westdene.



AP Photo

Botha: wants 'radical' solutions

He has to win this (and he should do so easily) to get a seat in Parliament. At present, although he had been sworn in as minister, he

cannot take part in parliamentary debates and has to watch proceedings in the debating chamber from the public gallery.

In his first public meeting in Westdene, he emotionally told his audience that he was prepared to die for his country if need be but that he was not prepared to die for "petty apartheid," meaning the innumerable minor segregation measures that are still imposed on blacks here. These measures are gradually disappearing.

And he accused white South Africans of worrying about "trivialities," like racially mixed sports and mixed dancing, while "our enemies are dancing on our borders."

Ironically, of course, it is Mr. Botha's own National Party government that pushed through statute after statute to bring about just the sort of hurtful segregation that Mr. Botha now so strenuously opposes.

Election foe

Perhaps even more ironic is the fact that Mr. Botha's opponent in the by-election represents the racist Herlitzte Nasionale Party (HNP), an organization that has much in common ideologically with the Ku Klux Klan, and that one of the main spokesmen of the party, Martin Louw, is himself the son of a former National Party foreign minister, the late Dr.

Eric Louw. Mr. Louw and the HNP say the National Party has "gone soft on race issues" and that it is now "selling out" the white man — a view the late Dr. Louw probably would have supported.

The HNP believes that the black man is an inferior to the white man. But the party represents only a small, hysterical minority. It has failed time after time to even one parliamentary seat.

Cabinet influence likely

Probably more important even than the fact of thing Foreign Minister Botha is saying public is the influence he will be able to exert on the government in private through his seat in the Cabinet. His appointment was warmly welcomed by the so-called "verligtes" — meaning political "enlightened" or "progressive" thinking people — in the National Party among the Afrikaner intellectual elite.

They have been increasingly critical of the government for showing little initiative since unrest erupted in the black townships last year, and they think Mr. Botha's presence in the Cabinet will encourage the government's faster and more effective changes in policy. Even though he is the most junior member of the Cabinet, he is bolstered and outstepped by unlikely to take a back seat.

Who's helping whom in Zaire struggle?

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The U.S. Government is supportive of the efforts from France, Belgium, and some members of the Organization of African Unity — notably Morocco as far — to go to the aid of President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire. But at the same time the Carter administration is wary of any direct American involvement in General Mobutu's response to the invasion of Zaire's Shaba province from Angola by former Katangese gendarmes.

The United States has in fact sent two plane-loads of nonlethal military equipment to Zaire since the invasion of Shaba began. There are, however, no known plans to go beyond that. (This probably accounts for General Mobutu's sidereal reproaches directed at the U.S. in an interview in the current issue of Newsweek magazine.)

France, on the other hand, has provided aircraft to ferry Moroccan equipment for the 1,500 Moroccan troops sent to help General Mobutu. There are reports that some French advisers are with those troops and that some of the troops may have been brought in by French planes.

Egypt and Sudan also are considering help — even troop contingents to support the Zaire Government.

Motives not clear

The motives behind this help, or possible help, are not entirely clear. King Hassan of Morocco may well have been influenced by the support he claims the Cubans are giving the guerrillas challenging his authority in that part of the former Spanish Sahara, which he has annexed. General Mobutu alleges not only Angolan but also Soviet and Cuban support for the Katangese gendarmes invading copper-rich Shaba.

President Sadat of Egypt and President Nimeiry of Sudan may also have the Soviets and

Cubans in thought as they consider helping General Mobutu. Both Mr. Sadat and Mr. Nimeiry suspect the Soviets and the Cubans may be planning to use Ethiopia as a springboard for a move against Sudan similar (as they see it) to the Soviet and Cuban-backed move against Zaire from Angola.

As for France, one of President Giscard d'Estaing's main aims in helping General Mobutu may be to draw him further into the official grouping of French-speaking African states through which France seeks to channel French influence in Africa. The states in the grouping are former French colonies. Zaire is a former Belgian colony — but it is the biggest French-speaking country of all Africa.

Invasion aims hazy, too

There is still no definitive evidence of the aims of the 1,500 Katangese invaders of Shaba province — or of the degree of Angolan, Soviet, or Cuban involvement in their drive into what is in fact their tribal homeland. (Some observers put the figure at well above 1,500.) They are the hard core of the gendarmes that supported the late Moïse Tshombe in his attempt in the 1960s to set up a separate independent state of Katanga, as Shaba province was then called. Since then the gendarmes have lived outside Zaire, latterly in Angola.

One theory has it that the invaders are not threatening the unity of Zaire but merely the

position of President Mobutu as chief of state. As for foreign involvement, there is general agreement that Angola has at least connived in the invasion, if only to get back at General Mobutu, who has been backing rivals of Angolan President Neto inside Zaire. But the Soviet and Cuban roles are harder to define.

The questions mainly asked are: Is this a concerted Soviet-Cuban move to "destabilize" Zaire and oust General Mobutu, generally considered a Western client? And if so, is this part of a broader plan to tip the balance against the West in a wide swath across Africa?

U.S. concern

As long as the answers to these questions cannot be clearly given, the U.S. presumably is concerned: (1) to ensure that there is seen to be some response in support of General Mobutu; and yet (2) not to involve itself in such a way as to invite an even wider response from the other side or to alienate a broad segment of black African opinion.

Hence the U.S. caution about further open American help to General Mobutu, coupled with relief that others, whether Western, deemed pro-Western, or at least anti-Communist, are going to his aid.



Zaire's Mobutu gets outside aid

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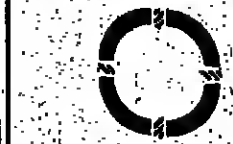
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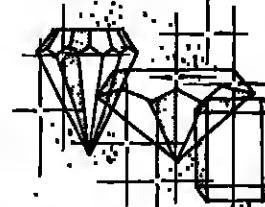
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Latin America

Castro's brother talks of U.S., Cuba peace bridge

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Havana

"The war has ended." Thus did Gen. Raul Castro write this last week to nearly a generation of hostility between Cuba and the United States. It will take time to flesh out his words, but the trend is clear, and rapprochement is on the way.

General Castro, brother of Cuban President Fidel Castro and No. 2 man in the Cuban Government, was speaking with U.S. newsmen here in a rare 20 minutes of bantering conversation.

Comparing the past 18 years of strained relations between the two neighbors to a bridge blown up in wartime, General Castro went on: "A bridge can be blown up in an instant. Now, however, we are reconstructing it brick by brick, all the 90 miles from Key West to Varadero. It will take time."

"When both sides work to reconstruct that bridge, we can at last shake hands without winners or losers."

General Castro's conversation with reporters came in the middle of a meeting with two U.S. senators from South Dakota who accompanied the state's college basketball team to

Cuba for two exhibition matches with an all-star Cuban team. The Dakotans lost both games but won the acclaim of the crowds.

The mood in Havana was relaxed and friendly for the visitors — as was the mood in General Castro's session with Sens. George McGovern and James Abourezk. While the newsmen were present, General Castro at first said he would not answer questions, but after bantering with the reporters for several minutes, he did respond to this correspondent's question on what he hoped would come out of the visit by the South Dakotans and his talks with the senators.

"We can tell," he said, "that the conversations are going along pretty well." It was then that he brought up the analogy of the bridge.

As if to add emphasis, President Castro himself, who had been visiting Moscow the week before, returned to Havana midday April 9 and went immediately to the beachside hotel at Santa Maria del Mar where Senator McGovern remained after most of the South Dakotans and newsmen returned to the United States.

There is as yet no word on this meeting, but there can be no mistaking the Cuban desire for rapprochement.

The Cubans insist that the 17-year-old U.S. trade embargo, imposed in February, 1962, be

lifted as a precondition to the restoration of relations — and they know there is strong pressure in many U.S. circles for just such a lifting.

Senator McGovern, after his session with General Castro April 7 and 8 told newsmen that in his opinion the embargo "has never made any sense." He said that he "recommends very strongly" its immediate lifting.

Sensors McGovern and Abourezk, together with Wisconsin Rep. Lea Aspin, who also accompanied the basketball players, commented on other issues:

• Cuba's involvement in Africa remains something of a stumbling block. The Cubans are determined not to remove their forces from the continent at an early date.

• Cuba unconditionally disclaims any role in Zaire. It denies that it is spearheading the invasion of that country by exiles from Shaba (the former province of Katanga) or training the invaders.

(General Castro said that the invaders, which he estimated at between 1,100 and 1,300 men, are led by Nathaniel Mbumba, who sought an interview with General Castro in Angola last year, but that meeting never came off.)

• Cuba is concerned about U.S. overflights

of the island by the SR-71 reconnaissance jets. Starting Sept. 28, 1974, there have been 17 such flights, the Cubans say, with the last one on Jan. 11 of this year.

• Cuba appears prepared to allow greater press access to the island and says it hopes Cuban newsmen will have the same freedom to travel about the U.S.

Cuba seeks end of U.S. embargo

Washington

Sen. George McGovern said last Monday Fidel Castro will not renege the anti-hijacking agreement which expired last Friday until the United States completely lifts its 1962 economic embargo against Cuba.

Set the South Dakotans, who met with Mr. Castro in Havana Saturday, also told the news conference:

A Cuban basketball team will visit the United States in November with blessings from the State Department;

Mr. Castro asked that a U.S. all-star baseball team drawn from the major leagues visit Cuba to play "later this year."

Latin America

Cubans change hats but still stay in Angola

'It is a matter of principle. Cuba will not be pressured into a pullout'

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Havana

There may be more Cubans in Angola today than at the height of the fighting in the African country a year ago — and the Cubans apparently are running most of Angola's essential services.

That is the estimate of Western observers here who generally agree that the number of Cubans in Angola is currently around 20,000.

The majority of the Cubans are thought to be civilians, although the observers say the distinction between civilian and military is somewhat academic, since all Cuban young men and many women receive tough military training.

Still, the present Cuban component in Angola

suggests the different tasks in which the Cubans now are engaged.

One example is the recent sending of hundreds of bus drivers to Angola to drive trucks and other vehicles. Some estimates say 2,000 drivers were sent. But this figure is probably too high. Nevertheless, bus service in Havana and elsewhere in Cuba reportedly has deteriorated with so many drivers away from their ordinary jobs. Substitute drivers, Cubans complain, have not been able to fill the gap.

Civilian emphasis

The shipment of bus drivers should not seem too strange, one Western observer commented, recalling a speech last July 28 by Cuban President Fidel Castro in which he said Angolan President Agostinho Neto, who shared the platform with him, has little to work with, not even "a single bus driver."

Cuban Government sources confirm the el-

vilian emphasis in Angola but do not release any figures on the size of the Cuban contingent.

Gen Raul Castro, brother of President Castro and the No. 2 man in the Cuban hierarchy, told two United States senators recently that Cuban troops in Angola are being removed and replaced by civilians.

But both Sens. George McGovern and James Abourezk, who accompanied a hybrid South Dakota collegiate basketball team to Cuba for exhibition games with a local all-star team, said that General Castro and other Cuban officials indicate the Cuban presence in Angola will continue despite oft-voiced U.S. concern.

Western diplomats here confirm this attitude and add that the Cuban Government appears determined to continue support to Angola despite home-front worries about the Cuban involvement so far from its shores.

"It is a matter of principle," one diplomat said. "The Cubans simply will not be pressured into a pullout."

The home-front concern in no way compares with the home-front opposition in the United

States to its Vietnam involvement in the late 1960s and early 1970s, however.

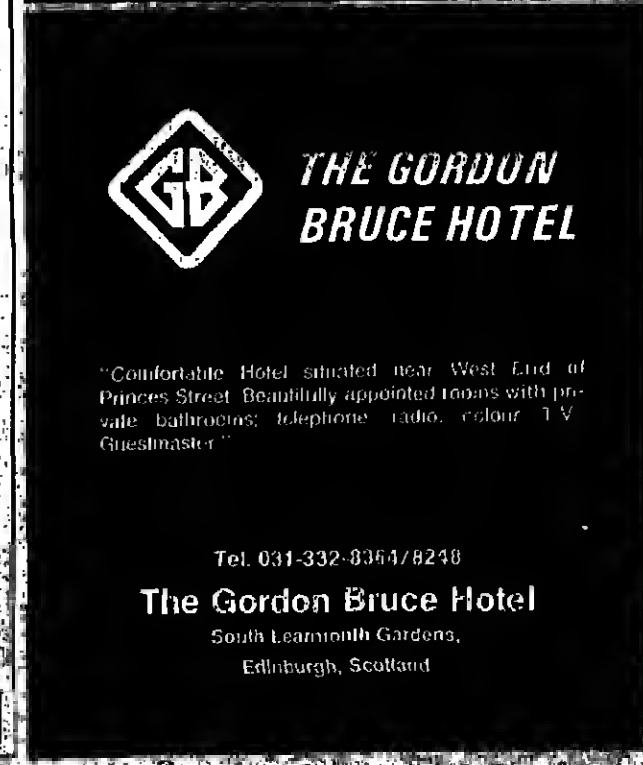
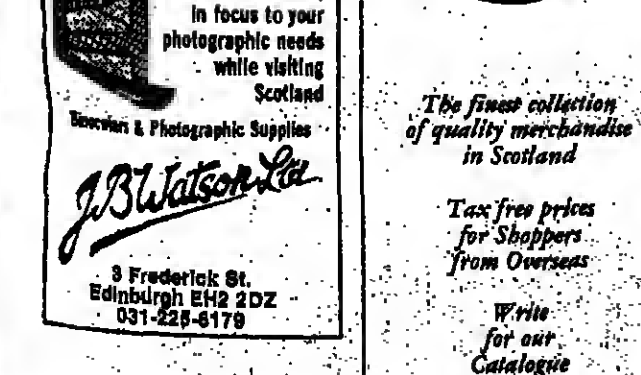
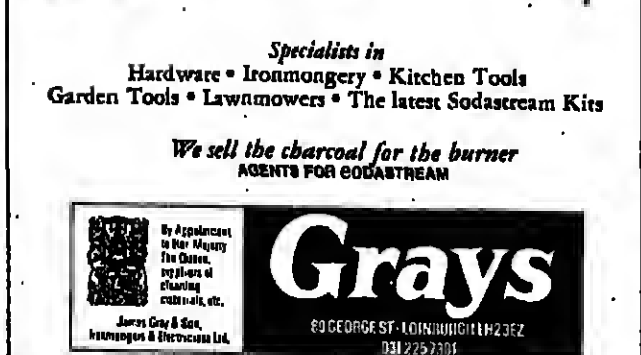
Privations sharpen

But it has increased privations in Cuba, according to foreign observers here. Rationing has become tighter, with clothing and foodstuffs in extremely short supply.

Moreover, many Cuban families have been wrenched apart. Some sons and husbands have not returned home — their remains are buried in Angola. Others have come back seriously injured. Stories of these injuries are repeated widely among Cubans, and some are becoming resentful of the Angolan operation.

But there is another side to this: a sense of pride among many Cubans that their country is involved in supporting third-world efforts in Africa. This attitude is most evident, of course, among government officials, but it extends to the citizenry also.

Cuba's role in Angola is only one of a number of Cuban efforts in Africa. But in his conversation with Senators McGovern and Abourezk, General Castro said that although Cubans are in a number of other countries, no more than 10 to 50 are present in any one. He denied any Cuban involvement in Zaire and Uganda.



Controls seem inevitable for 'genetic engineering'

By Roger Lewin
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Some form of federal regulation of the science of genetic engineering is inevitable. This was the major conclusion of the recent historic forum of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS).

Probably for the first time the academy's meeting brought into sharp focus the many facets — scientific, political, commercial, and moral — of this controversial issue. It showed too how much these facets conflict with each other.

For instance, William Lowrance, a scientific adviser in the Department of State, said, "The question is not whether we should do the research, but rather what kind and how fast." This sentiment conflicts head-on with the view of Massachusetts Institute of Technology biologist Jonathan King, who claimed, "The argument is not whether gene engineering is safe to do; it is whether it should be done at all."

The ability to dissect the genetic basis of organic life (genes), and ultimately to manipulate them in a controlled way, is undoubtedly a monumental development in biological science. Indeed, George Wald, Harvard University biologist and Nobel laureate, said it is "the biggest issue in the history of science." Which is precisely why the topic is generating so much discussion, not to say bitter argument.

There are not many issues that would provoke outright name-calling, heckling, carrying of banners, and downright disagreement in the usually composed and gentlemanly halls of the National Academy of Sciences. This one did.

The packed meeting last month polarized between the excitement of being able to develop the tools to understand the nature of our own genetic blueprint and the fear of the consequences of tampering with it.

Somewhere in between comes the argument that if it is public health that the scientists are really concerned with — as many proponents of gene engineering suggest — then there are better ways of going about it than by expensive molecular biology.

Ever since a small group of concerned biologists — led by Stanford researcher Paul Berg — sounded the first notes of caution back in the summer of 1973, the main discussion about gene engineering (usually called recombinant DNA research) has centered on whether it is safe or not. Will the splicing of genes from different organisms produce a new and unusually dangerous bacterium?

It was this concern that led eventually to the issue of research guidelines by the National Institutes of Health in July, 1976. The participants at the NAS forum agreed that the initiative by Paul Berg and his colleagues was unique in the history of science. But so too is the degree of uncertainty surrounding the technology. And this clearly worries many people.

However, the issue of safety no longer dominates the discussion. Attendance of many non-scientists at the NAS forum reflects the fact that gene engineering is now intimately intertwined with the issue of public participation in science.

Last year in Cambridge, Massachusetts, the city council set up a board of citizens to review the prospect of gene engineering at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, two of the most high-powered universities in the country.

The review board eventually decided to allow certain forms of the research to go ahead, with restrictions. But the most important aspect of the experience, and one that was referred to repeatedly at the meeting here, was that non-scientists were making decisions about the progress of science.

Whatever the stance of participants at the NAS forum, the vast majority believed that because of the Cambridge experience, the relationship between science and society which supports it can never be the same again.

Some people, such as the Science for the People group in Boston, want decision-making in the scientific arena to be a fully democratic process, involving everyone. Others, mainly those working closely with the technology, acknowledge the inevitability of a greater encroachment of outside organizations on their territory. There was a sense at the forum, however, that history will show the issue of

gene engineering to have accelerated the growth of a scientific democracy, but will not have generated the first real example.

Clearly visible among the swirling arguments over speculative risk, potential medical and agricultural benefits, moral and ethical concerns, and public participation was the imminent federal legislation. When the National Institutes of Health (NIH) issued its research guidelines last year it created an anomaly in that only academic researchers were covered and only those receiving NIH grants at that. Federal legislation is needed so that all researchers, whatever their affiliation, will have to abide by the safety rules, some argue.

Three bills have been introduced in Congress on recombinant DNA: one by Sen. Dale Bumpers (D) of Arkansas; one by Rep. Richard C. Dill (D) of New York; and one by Rep. Paul Rosten (D) of Florida, chairman of the House health and environment subcommittee. Before very long the Carter administration will be presenting its own bill, and so probably will Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D) of Massachusetts. The proliferation of bills reflects the wide concern about gene engineering, and it is also a promise of political maneuvering that is expected to intensify soon.

Washington lawyer Harold Green, who has been closely involved with legal developments on this topic, says, "The alternative to good regulation is not no regulation; it is bad regulation."

Author Alex Haley defends his 'Roots'

By Stewart Dill McBride
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
Alex Haley bristles at charges there may be more fiction than fact at the root of his "Roots."

And the author of the runaway best seller flew to London to promote his book and defend himself against an attack in the British press that he had been mistaken in his African research and that the factual basis of "Roots" was "more tenuous than anyone had thought."

On April 10, the day of Mr. Haley's arrival in Britain, the Sunday Times of London printed a copyrighted article, contesting the author's claim that he had traced his ancestors back to the village of Juffure, Gambia, and an African

boy named Kunte Kinta who was captured and brought by slave traders to America in 1767.

In a telephone interview with the Monitor April 9, shortly before his departure from New York, Mr. Haley said the criticism of his African research by Gambian historians and the press is "naïve" and "prompted by jealousy." He added he was carrying to England historical documents that would bear out his account.

Mr. Haley was in Britain for four days of public appearances, where his book will be published April 10th, and the 12-hour "Roots" television series is being aired by the BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation).

Already more than 1.8 million hardback copies of "Roots" have been sold and it is scheduled to be translated into 22 different languages. The Dell Publishing Company has

plans to print a paperback edition which has been delayed by a legal suit filed by Mr. Haley before leaving for London against his publisher Doubleday & Co for \$5 million. Doubleday sold the paperback rights for \$16,000 10 years ago while Mr. Haley was researching his book and the author now accuses Doubleday of improperly marketing the rights to "Roots."

The Sunday Times article, based on investigations into British colonial records as well as interviews with Gambian historians and villagers in Juffure, concluded that:

• Kebba Fofana, the late elder of Juffure, who told Mr. Haley the history of the Kinte clan when he visited the village in 1967, was a "man of notorious unreliability who knew in advance what Haley wanted to hear."

• The inhabitants of Juffure in 1767 were not

victims of slaving but rather collaborated with white slave traders, and thus "it is highly improbable that a resident of Juffure could have been captured by slavers in 1767."

Mr. Haley said he has in his possession records showing there were a number of slave ships trading in and around Juffure in 1767 and asserted it is naïve to assume that European ship captains refrained totally from kidnapping Africans from the village that were collaborating in the slave trade.

He added that the information for the Sunday Times article had been supplied by B. K. Sidibe, head of the Gambian Cultural archives, who had assisted the American author in the early stages of his search but, claims Mr. Haley, was subsequently soured by jealousy over the success of "Roots."

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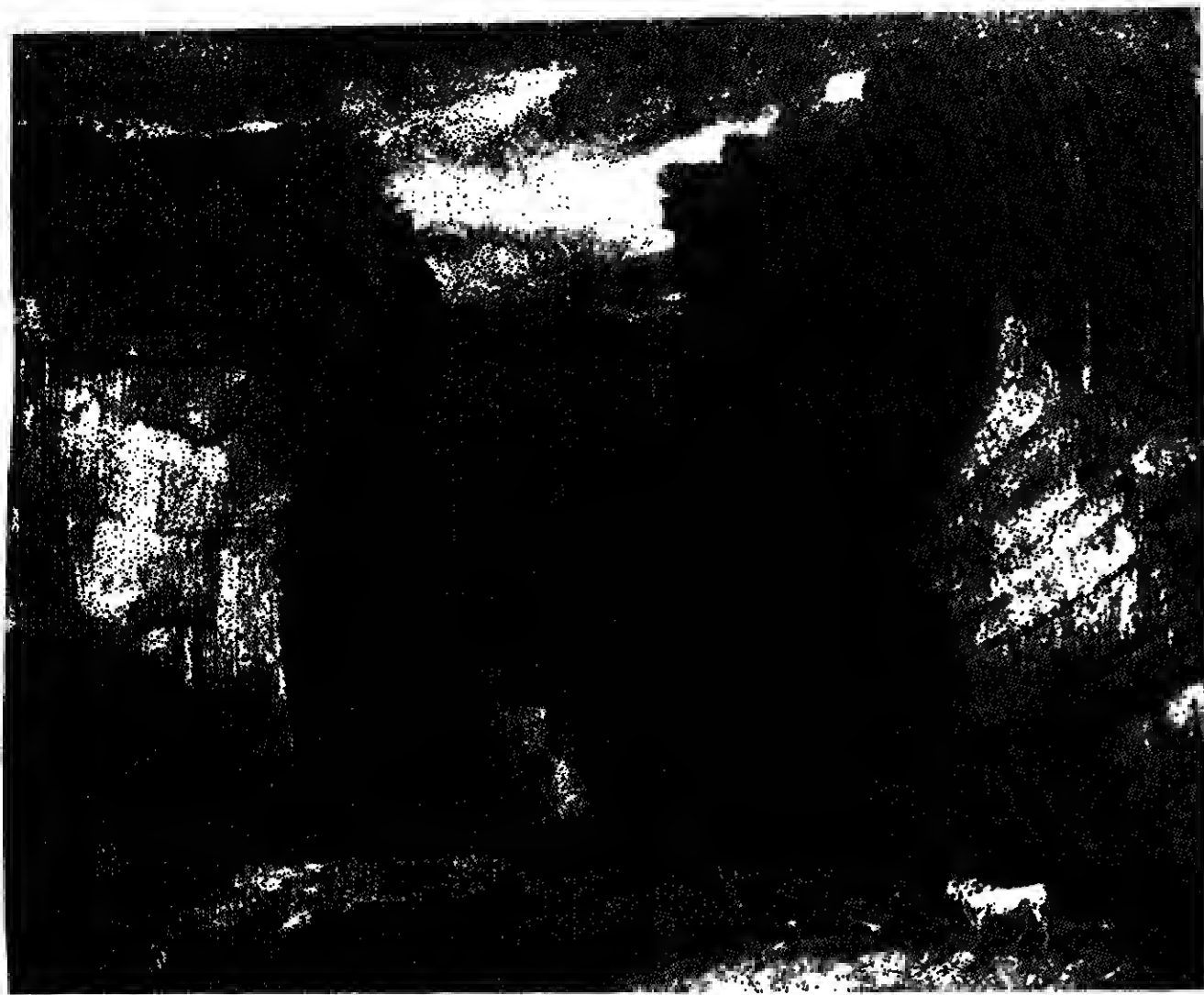
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'Gordale Scar' by James Ward: overwhelming geological drama

The Tate Gallery, London

Continued from preceding page

long enough to really get a feel for English landscape painting. Buy a book or two about the painters that appeal most, or mull over them free in the "V and A" library. If a particular picture you want to see isn't on view, don't hesitate to ask an attendant how you can see it, usually in a print-and-drawings department, where you can gaze privately at Turner watercolors or Palmer sepias, or Girtins, De Wints, Coxes.

Then you head off — where? To Shoreham in Kent, perhaps, to see Palmer country, his "valley of vision" of "moss'd cottage trees" and old barns, and corn-thick fields. It has deeply poetic art has taken hold of you, you might even wander down those leaf-thick lanes — as Palmer and his friends "the ancients" did in the 1820s — by moonlight.

Or you might head for Salisbury in Wiltshire, wanting to view the cloud-piercing spire of the cathedral, painted numerous times by both Constable and Turner. But wait for storm clouds and a rainbow, or you won't see it as Constable most dramatically did in his last picture of it. Near here is the prehistoric circle of stones at Stonehenge, and you won't be untrue to your painterly pursuit by going there: Turner and Constable went before you with pencil and brush.

Incidentally, Henry Moore, who might be described as "England's greatest landscape-sculptor," has also made studies of Stonehenge.

Documentation lacking

You might attempt an exploration of Britain based on the extensive painting trips of Turner, Girtin, or Cotman. They aren't terribly well documented, sadly, so one would need to make a list of locales and then decide on a route. Turner seems to have painted in more places than Queen Elizabeth slept, so scope is extensive. His early detailed studies of churches, abbeys, cathedrals, and castles could provide excellent pegs for architectural-monument enthusiasts to hang a holiday on.

His open-air studies of the Thames show a relish for the river which can still be experienced by tracing it as it meanders through Surrey and Berkshire. One of Turner's sketchbooks was labeled by him "Thames from Reading to Walton." A further 18 oil sketches of extraordinary freedom and breadth, housed at the Tate, show scenes on the Thames, including Windsor and Eton, as well as studies of the tributary River Wey going through Guildford and Godalming.

Between Eton and Henley, the Thames winds through Cookham, and even Turners might allow themselves a diversion here in honor of a far more recent — and just as eccentric — English painter, Stanley Spencer. He lived here, and his works are well represented in a gallery in the village. Then any visitor who feels he simply must see Oxford could use

Continued on next page

Who's who on British painters tour

Constable, John (1776-1837). With Turner, the major English landscape painter of the 18th century. Constable is known for his paintings of green meadows under windswept skies. His "Hay Wain" and "A View on the Stour" influenced French painters.

Cotman, John Sell (1782-1842), a painter in watercolor and oil. Cotman and John Crome (1768-1821) were the leaders of the Norwich school.

Cox, David (1783-1858), watercolorist whose favorite subject was North Wales. He is also known for painting on a kind of cheap, rough wrapping paper.

De Wint, Peter (1784-1848), of Dutch-American descent, but trained in London and influenced by Thomas Girtin. With few exceptions, De Wint painted only English landscapes, especially the area around Lincoln.

Fusell, Henry (1741-1825) Swiss by birth, Fusell came to England as a hack translator and occasional illustrator but was encouraged by Reynolds to become a painter. Fusell specialized in works of romantic horror. He was also famous for his personal eccentricities and eccentricism. Constable was one of his students.

Girtin, Thomas (1775-1802), friend and temporary of Turner. All his important work was done in watercolor, and he is considered to have revolutionized landscape painting in that medium by his abandonment of the older technique of monochrome underpainting. Turner is said to have remarked, "If Tom Girtin had lived, I should have starved."

Palmer, Samuel (1805-81). This painter of pastoral landscape was the most important follower of poet William Blake.

Turner, Joseph Mallord William (1775-1851). Constable described his work as "atly vision, painted with tinted steam." Up to 1798, Turner was a watercolorist, but in 1798 or 1799 he exhibited his first oils at the Royal Academy. From then on his works were extremely controversial. His "Rain, Steam, and Great Bridge" of 1803 was very romantic, and was generally condemned as unfinished. In 1818, one was described his landscapes as "pictures of nothing, and very like." In 1819, he went on to Italy and from then on his paintings took on the quality of "tinted steam" which Constable refers to.

Ward, James (1768-1859), British landscape and animal painter "Gordale Scar," is his best work.

*Portrait of Britain by her great painters

Continued from preceding page

Turner as justification, since that prolific painter painted there as well.

Turner's later pictures are far more to do with light and atmosphere than specific locally, though his studies of Petworth House and park, among his most intense evocations of sheer color, make the place itself worth a visit. The park still contains deer as it did when he painted it. (Check opening times before going; this house isn't open every day.) Going north, which Turner did often enough, one of his favorite subjects was Northam Castle which overlooks the River Tweed in Northumberland.

While in the north there is every reason to go and see Durham Cathedral, impressively drawn by Cotman. You could then move into Yorkshire, to explore the area round the Greta River, again a painting ground for Cotman. His "Greta

Bridge" is one of the most serenely classical, vastly placid watercolors ever painted anywhere. It was the same artist who painted Chirk Aqueduct, near Oswestry, Clwyd, Wales, with an obvious admiration for the monumental simplicity of Thomas Telford's construction.

Turner painted Kirkstall Abbey, Leeds, and drew Bolton Abbey, and then, in Alredale, he painted Malham Cove, a very popular limestone-scenery beauty spot. And close to Malham is Gordale Scar, the subject of a rather overwhelming painting in the Tate Gallery by Ward — which is only right and proper since this surprising item of geological drama is rather overwhelming. It would be hard to think of a landscape painting in greater contrast than this massive affair to the lucid orderliness of Cotman, yet both painters were attracted to Yorkshire.

Cotman was actually one of the Norwich school. Crome was the other outstanding Norfolk painter of the period. Their work, and that of their followers, is displayed fully in Norwich Castle. Anyone wanting to see the East Anglian countryside might happily use these painters as his point of reference. As well as Constable, and if you're still wondering where Mousehold Heath and Willy Lott's cottage are, then a final fling round Norfolk and Suffolk could answer your question.

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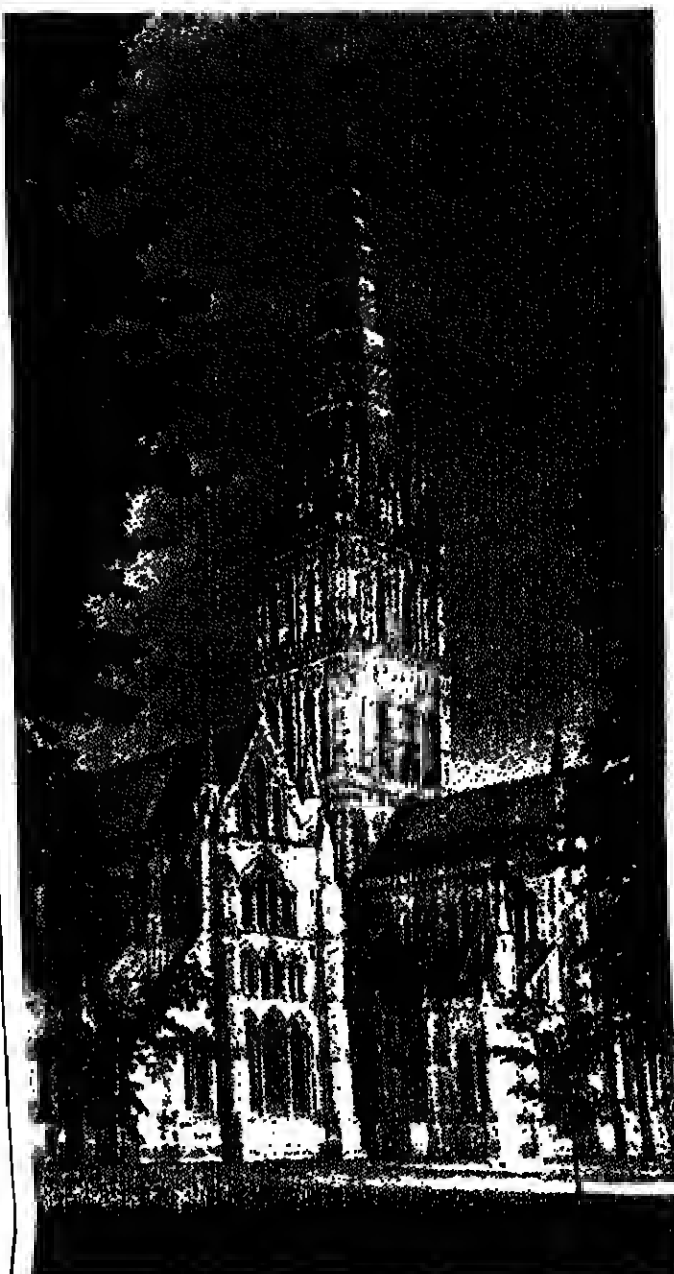
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'Distant View of Greta Bridge' by John Sell Cotman: vastly placid, serenely classical

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Lord it in London with a Rolls-Royce Silver Cloud

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By Peter Tonge
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
At the touch of a button the seat expands snugly into the contours of your back, another adjusts the backrest, and a third propels it in all directions on what feels like a cushion of air. The paneling is walnut, the rugs are lamb's wool, and the stereo an eight track only because they don't make them with more.

You're behind the wheel of a Rolls-Royce Silver Cloud at Guy Salmon's car rental here pretending to be quite nonchalant about it all. It's yours, a Salmon representative tells you, for \$100 a day or 10 hours.

You fantasize for a moment or two. Just one day perhaps? But there's no way the paper will approve such an expense, so you dismiss the notion and opt for a \$9-a-day Mini 1000 instead.

A Volkswagen bug looks big by comparison. But the Mini is a zippy little four seater that can park on a candy wrapper and go through gaps over which pedestrians sometimes balk at. In short, it's perfect for congested cities and ribbon-thin English country roads. Moreover, it can run on the smell of an oil rag, a significant factor in this land of — to Americans, at least — horrendously priced gasoline.

At most car-hire concerns you take whatever it is that's available. But Guy Salmon contends it should be otherwise. He runs what his advertising claims is the "finest car-hire service in Europe," and some suggest he is being geographically modest in saying so.

In any event, hiring a car at Salmon's is something like choosing a wardrobe at Macy's — the selection is remarkably wide from the Silver Clouds down through such prestigious names as Jaguar, Mercedes, Daimler, BMW, Rover, through the sporty Triumph to the Mini. Oh yes, there are Volkswagens and Fords, too.

But who hires a Rolls?
The oil-rich do whenever they come to town. So do some visiting foreign industrialists and British businessmen whenever a wealthy client comes to town. It helps Britain's export drive, apparently. If the visitor is picked up at London's Heathrow Airport in a Silver Cloud. The five Silver Clouds in the Salmon stable are kept busy most of the week.

American preferences
On the other hand Americans avoid the Rolls, preferring instead the Jaguars, Mercedes, and wedge-shaped Triumphs. "They're a little afraid of a Rolls," says a Guy Salmon representative, "they think it might bruise too easily."

The British, along with all other English-speaking parts of the world outside the west-

ern hemisphere, drive on the left hand side of the road. The Japanese do, too, one reason, no doubt, that the English regard them as a remarkably astute people.

In the days when a spirited stallion carried a man from place to place, the English felt it prudent to ride on the left-hand side of the road. This way an advancing stranger could be more conveniently engaged in sword play should he be that way inclined. This did little, of course, for the left-handed swordsman.

Which side of road?

That is how the British explain their driving habits. How the rest of the world differed is laid at Napoleon's door. Civilized people, the Emperor said, ride on the right-hand side of the road. And the French, he insisted, were a civilized people. At the time he controlled most

of the Continent and Europeans were perforce obliged to become "civilized" too. Only the dauntless Swedes held out for left-side driving, capitulating, say the English, as recently as 1967.

The English suggest that America veered right possibly out of pique when things such as taxes on tea were a source of friction between the two countries.

In England, of course, you allow your luggage in the boot and inspect the motor by lifting the bonnet. The piece of glass in front of you is a windscreen rather than a windshield. And, while Americans fill up with gasoline, the English, because they refine their motor fuel from petroleum, do so with petrol.

You might cure to remember these things when you purr round London in your Silver Cloud.



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S. Wales valleys: stirring land of grime and glory

By David Butvin
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

South Wales suffers from the sort of bad press that has historically afflicted Brooklyn, the state of New Jersey, and Gary, Indiana. You tell someone you're going there and they either laugh, frown, or offer words of consolation.

"South Wales isn't even Welsh," goes the refrain around London. "Why don't you go to North Wales?"

North Wales, they say, has mountains, lovable little steam trains, and people who speak and sing hymns only in Welsh. South Wales, they warn, has slag heaps, industry, and people who think they're more English than the English are.

If I hadn't already mapped out a trip to South Wales (and hadn't been to North Wales before), I might have scrapped my plans. But something told me to go ahead with them, and by the second evening in Wales, as I sat down to supper in a country inn called the Plough in a village named Myddfal, deep in the heart of Welsh Dixie, I knew I'd come to the right place.

This was the south all right, but mountains and forests lay nearby, villagers in the pub next door were speaking nothing but Welsh over their games of whist and darts, and the first course on the table before me was cawl, a thick Welsh vegetable soup full of lamb chunks. England suddenly seemed a foreign country, the U.S. a distant mirage.

An only visitor

Here I was, only a half day's drive northwest of Cardiff, just a few hours by British Rail from London's Paddington Station, and already I felt that South Wales belonged to me, and me alone. Dudley Stephens, the Plough's luncheon, who gave up a London newspaper career to settle in Myddfal, obviously read my thoughts. "In this part of Wales," he said, "an American is an event."

Mr. Stephens was right, but so were my advisers in London who had warned of slag heaps and industrial eyesores. Cardiff is a rough-hewn port with a castle, a national museum, and a velvety green rugby ground (home field to some of the best players on earth). But otherwise, the city has little to hold visitors longer than overnight.

Heading north of Cardiff, you run smack into the Valleys — the legendary hills and vales that have been ravaged by one coal mine after another since the industrial revolution.

But the Valleys are worth seeing. Far from discouraging tourist traffic, the Wales Tourist Board has published a clever, colorful booklet entitled "The Valleys," which acknowledges the desolation but also describes these upland settlements as "centers of intense political and cultural life — home of writers and musicians, actors, and mighty male voice choirs."

Since 1986, a government land reclamation board has smoothed and replanted a series of ugly strip-mine heaps spread across a score of valleys. Pastures, rugby fields, and community parks have risen on the fast-growing turf, and now hope has emerged in the valleys called Merthyr Tydfil, Rhondda, and Rhymney, with their rows of terraced stone houses, each marked by distinctive yellow, green, blue, or purple shutters.

Male-voice choirs at Pendyrus, Pontardulais, and Treorchy continue to bring home international prizes, and brass bands in Rhondda and 30 other towns resound through the valleys. There, too, artists like John Hughes, encouraged to move their work to more lucrative areas, often choose to stay, near friends, family, and familiar ground. Mr. Hughes turns out tiny sculptured figures of notional rugby heroes, local mining folk, and Dylan Thomas characters in his roadside shop at Pontypridd. "I guess I'm about as Valley Welsh as you can get," he says. "I did two years national service and got about 60 miles away from here. I've moved only once in Pontypridd, from the right side of the [River] Taff to the left bank, the cultural side."

Mountain scenery

North of the Valleys looms Brecon Beacons National Park, visible proof that South Wales has rugged mountain scenery. In Britain, a national park is not totally set aside as uncommercial, unattended public land. It may include farms, small villages, and even factories, as long as certain strict land-use regulations are enforced.

Sheep and wild ponies tread the green expanses of Brecon Beacons National Park, which undulates like the Yorkshire Dales for 510 square miles. On the fringes are villages and towns named Myddfal, Llandovery, and Llangadog, where Welsh-speaking residents often share the same surnames — Richards, Jones, Williams, Davis, Stephens — that novel nicknames are created to distinguish one villager from the next. Around Myddfal the luncheon Dudley Stephens is called Steve the Plough, and old John Davis, the church warden, is known as John Bristol because he lives in Bristol House.

East of the national park, where South Wales merges with the English border, Welsh language and culture are much less in evidence. Here the River Wye winds prettily through Hay-on-Wye, a market town dominated by second-hand book shops, and down past Tintern Abbey, whose bell tower remains brought forth the ode from Wordsworth.

Everywhere in South Wales, in valleys, mountain villages, and border market towns, the price of lodging is as fetching as the landscape and culture itself. Bed and breakfast seldom cost more than \$8 and often less than \$6. What more can you ask from a place nobody wants to visit?

Jubilee plan to bring boys home

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
This is "Welcome Home Year" in Britain. As part of the celebrations of the Queen's silver jubilee year, millions of overseas soldiers who served in Britain during World War II or after are being invited "home."

The idea has been titled "Operation Friendship." Communities and organizations in Britain are gearing up to help and a special card is being printed offering discounts on food, accommodation, and touring worth more than \$300.

"Operation Friendship" cards will be available soon from service organizations and from the British Tourist Authority, 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10019; John Hancock Center, 875 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611; and 412 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, California 90017.

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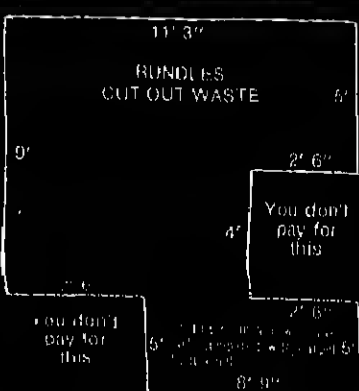
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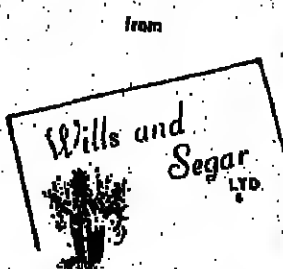


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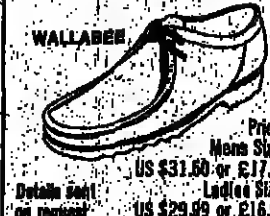
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Ropin' fence posts at Wild West Wales dude ranch

By Robert E. Wise
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

It has been a long day on the ranch. The sun is setting. The horses have been turned out into the fields, and their riders, some still in jeans and Stetsons, sit around the campfire eating pork and beans. After coffee one of the boys points to the nearby saloon and says, "All right, you blokes, let's have a bit of a hoedown."

"Blokes?" "Bit of a hoedown?" If the accent sounds more British than Texan, then, partner, you've wandered onto the Ponderosa spread, a dude ranch 6,000 miles from Laramie, where any strange language you hear is Welsh, not Shoshone.

It is easy to think that you are in the American West instead of the mountains of South Wales, seventeen miles from Carmarthen. Besides the ranch house with the log-planked front, antler horns over the door and a bumper sticker from a country and western radio station in Texas, there is a stable, corral and — the crowning touch — a replica saloon. Signs proclaiming "Blacksmith — Wagons Repaired," "County Marshal's Office and Jail" or "Glory Wyoming Bank" evoke the flavor of the Wild West while all over "town" wanted posters for the likes of Billy the Kid complete the atmosphere.

How did this piece of Wyoming get to Wales? It is the creation of Frank Mansell, former London livery-stable manager, who bought an abandoned Welsh pig farm three years ago and began converting it into a dude ranch. Frank sent away for books and watched Western movies to help him in the re-creation. But his real inspiration came from two American TV series, "Bonanza" and "The Virginian."

Mr. Mansell first became interested in the Wild West when managing a London riding stable. "I would go fox hunting with all the gear on," he remembers. "I enjoyed it for the sheer fun of galloping in the country. There I thought how much more sensible it would be to dress in Western style."

So now Mr. Mansell, his wife Elsie, niece Margaret, and 14 horses make up the Ponderosa, 40 acres of farm — whoops — ranchland and riding trails.

The bunkhouse accommodates eight guests



Meanwhile, back at the ranch ...

By Dennis Carlyle Oaring

at a time, for week-long vacations from March until October. Judging by the numerous advance reservations, there are a good many other Britons who share Frank's enthusiasm for the West.

Mr. Mansell says he started the ranch to popularize Western horsemanship and riding, but there are many reasons for visiting the Ponderosa. For some businessmen, it is a good excuse to knock about for a week in jeans and a checked shirt. Others take the cowboy role seriously, sometimes showing up with complete wardrobe of Western garb for every occasion. Stetsons, holsters, Colt 45s, and fringed Western shirts and pants. For the real enthusiast, Mr. Mansell even provides electric timers for "OK Corral" style fast-draw contests.

And as the West once attracted a cross section of the aimless and adventurous, so does the Ponderosa. Recent guests included policemen from London, a civil servant, a secretary from Birmingham, a Shropshire power plant mechanic and two thirteen-year-old schoolgirls. A Royal Air Force team showed up in 7th Cavalry uniforms, and one couple even spent their honeymoon in the bunkhouse.

While the idea of a dude ranch in Wales might amuse most Americans, Mr. Mansell's close-mouthed Welsh neighbors clearly thought he was "daft." But now they no longer start at seeing eight Roy Rogers doubles riding across their farm land. And ever since some fancy Western roping rescued a neighbor's cow, there is more respect for cowboy ways.

Even Americans visit this segment of Welsh Americana. After watching a short NBC clip about the ranch in February, one excited New York rodeo clown hurriedly hopped a jet to

brushing and stroking her new four-legged friend.

But it's not all work. Besides daily trail rides, there are barbecues, roping contests (fence posts only, or else the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be galloping across the range), square dancing and singing in the saloon where Yorkshire voices enthusiastically chorus to "I'm an Okie from Muskogee."

The Ponderosa looks — indeed, it is — Western, from the log corrals to the covered wagon to the saddle blankets airing in the evening sun.

Still, there are occasional signs that this isn't Dodge City. Maybe it's the Union Jack in the saloon displayed proudly behind the Houston Livestock show "pennant." Or perhaps it's the sight of cattle and sheep contentedly grazing in the next field. (Cattle and sheep together? That means a range war, mister.) Or then again it may be that the well-worn path slightly reminiscent of the Chisholm Trail is actually a 2,000-year-old Roman road. But the biggest giveaway of all comes at 5:30, when the cowboys take their afternoon tea break.

The Wild West lives on at the Ponderosa. Not the West of cactus, longhorns, and Indians, but the West that is in our spirit, yearning for wide open spaces and another age of rugged simplicity. Mix in a few ingredients for possible fantasy and you can see why the Ponderosa appeals to so many.

For one horseman, it's the utility of Western riding. "The more I see of English riding," he says, "the more I'm impressed with the Western style."

To another middle-aged Western enthusiast, resplendently clad in black white-fringed shirt and pants, turquoise studded string tie, a long-barreled Ned Buntline Special strapped to his hip, and a watch band loaded with dummy bullets, the Ponderosa "gives us a chance to play cowboy without being laughed at."

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English home, your castle

By Peter Tooge
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Two women, New Yorker Esther Eder and Londoner Joy Berthoud, have unlocked the door for tourists to enter a previously hidden England.

They have opened up to paying guests from abroad private upper-middle-class homes

which range from a Tudor manor house to a cliff-top vicarage.

The project, called "At home in England," results from Mrs. Eder's recent three-year stay in London, where she discovered the "particular English spirit that those (foreigners) who live there fall in love with."

Currently, Mesdames Eder and Berthoud have 112 homes open to foreign tourists and following TV exposure, offers from 900 more would-be hosts. "We will slowly get 50 of the most promising of these for inclusion in the program next season," says Mrs. Eder.

A key part of the "At home in England" plan is that host families always be in residence and eager to explain England to the visitor. "We're

not simply offering accommodation but a chance to form new relationships, to exchange ideas, and to enrich the experience of both visitor and host."

Similarly, to be accepted, the tourist must display an eagerness for this type of experience. Economy is not a significant factor as the costs (\$108 to \$170 a week, double occupancy, including breakfast) are not much lower than hotel rates.

"We match clients and hosts with similar interests," says Mrs. Eder. Thus Americans with legal backgrounds frequently stay in the Berkshire home of an English judge, those with an agricultural bent might prefer the Tudor manor which is also the "farmhouse" of a 300-

acre dairy operation on the Isle of Wight, while architects on this side of the Atlantic may choose to stay in the old country home of a 11-died architect.

Then there is the Elizabethan manor house which offers riding, tennis, and fishing — if you'll settle for the moat; the Hertfordshire estate where horses are raised; and the Somerset home of the headmistress of a private girls' school. One London home, on historic Frogna Lane, is owned by a merchant banker who is also an amateur ornithologist of some note.

To get information on "At Home in England," write: PO Box 401, Larchmont, N.Y. 10538, and 17 Christchurch Hill, Hampstead, London N.W. 3.

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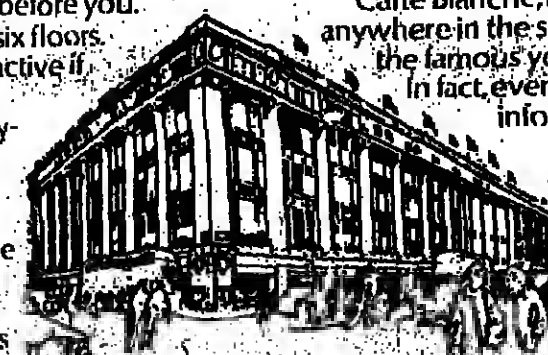
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Blenheim: 'A reward few men have dreamed of'

By Louis William Steinwedel
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

"As we passed through the entrance sereby and the lovely scenery burst upon me, Randolph said with pardonable pride, 'This is the finest view in England.' Looking at the lake, the bridge, the miles of magnificent park studded with old oaks, and the huge and stately palace, I confess I felt awed. But my American pride forbade the admission."

So wrote Jennie Churchill, Sir Winston's American mother, on her first encounter with the splendor of Oxfordshire's Blenheim Palace. Other visitors to what may well be the most imposing structure and landscape in Britain have not always managed to contain their awe as well as Jennie Churchill.

When King George III first saw the panorama of Blenheim from the Woodstock entrance (as painted by Turner), he resorted to the "royal we" to lament that "we have nothing to equal this!" — Blenheim being, as it still is, the private residence of the Marlboroughs and not a royal palace.

It takes considerable control not to be awed by seven acres of masonry and ornament executed in the pinnacle of English baroque architecture, all splendidly preserved and maintained. The palace is set in more than two square miles of exquisitely beautiful parks and lakes.

Blenheim is the perfect distillation of the stately home and the glories of the English countryside. It is also a curious distillation of the history of the British Empire.

The usual entrance to Blenheim is through a pair of 17-ton iron gates hung in a great arch designed by Blenheim's chief architect, Sir John Vanbrugh. The first sentence of an inscription on the arch summarizes the story of Blenheim: "Under the auspices of a munificent sovereign this house was built for John Duke of Marlborough, and his Duchess Sarah, by Sir J. Vanbrugh between the years 1705 and 1722."

The sovereign was Queen Anne, and the reason for her munificence was John Churchill's signal victory over the French at a Bavarian village called Blenheim. This victory in the War of the Spanish Succession marked the rise of Britain as the pre-eminent power in Europe and the world, and the building of Blenheim Palace at Woodstock Manor in Oxfordshire was a reward for services rendered — a reward such as few men have ever dreamed of.

Blenheim was not John Churchill's last battle. He gave Britain victories at Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet; and to the day he died in 1722 he fought a series of skirmishes that arose out of the building of Blenheim Palace. In these, Sarah was both able companion-in-arms and sometimes his adversary. But it was her ability as administrator and hard-nosed manager that saw the great house completed.

Perhaps the firmest imprint on Blenheim is Sarah Churchill's personality. In the beginning, Sarah had wanted Sir Christopher Wren as architect. But the duke, supposedly of the request of Queen Anne, appointed Wren's protégé, Vanbrugh.

Sarah did not get on well with Vanbrugh. She wrote: "I made Mr. Vanbrugh my enemy by

the constant disputes I had with him to prevent his extravagance." She argued, vetoed, and complained for nearly a decade until Vanbrugh's patience snapped. He said: "You have your end, Madam, for I will never trouble you more unless the duke recovers [from an illness] so as to shelter me from such intolerable treatment." Sarah was so adamant about Vanbrugh that when he returned nine years later to view the completed palace he was refused admittance at the grand entrance arch, which he himself had designed.

Sarah's disputes with Vanbrugh were disruptive. But her falling out with her (and the duke's) fast friend Queen Anne was nearly fatal. Royal funds stopped flowing to the masons, carvers, and artisans in 1712; and the duke and duchess took a two-year holiday abroad — "a sort of exile," as Sarah called it — to return to England on the very day Anne died. The work resumed and the great palace eventually evolved as it now stands.

What greets today's visitor to Blenheim is an even more imposing spectacle than the one that greeted Jennie Churchill in the 1870s. Charles, the ninth Duke of Marlborough (who also married an American, Consuelo Vanderbilt), spent years maintaining and restoring the estate until, in 1914, he could say with Randolph Churchill's same "pardonable pride" that "Blenheim is the most splendid relic of the age of Anne, and there is no building in Europe, except Versailles, which so perfectly preserves its original atmosphere."

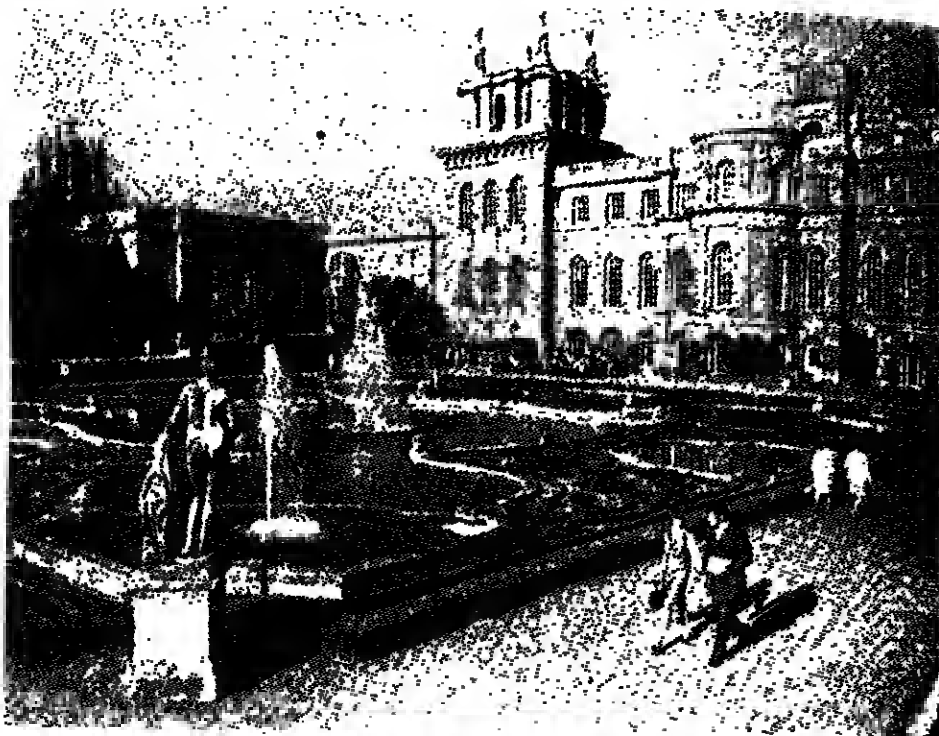
Entering through the East Gate, the visitor crosses the East Court, which was the site of one of Sarah's hot disputes with Vanbrugh. This was planned as the "kitchen court," and its extravagance for the sculleries horrified Sarah so much that she insisted Vanbrugh at least use cheaper stone, and he did.

Emerging from the East Court, the visitor is confronted by "The Great Court" (or the North Forecourt) and the startling majesty of the grand facade of Blenheim. Just inside, a typically English notice advises visitors that Blenheim is still the private residence of the 11th duke of Marlborough, that the spot below is his parking place, and that visitors are asked not to park there.

Once across the courtyard and up the steps to the front door (fastened with a lock copied from the gate of Warsaw), the visitor enters the Great Hall. Sixty-seven feet high from marble floor to the mural ceiling painted by Sir James Thornhill, the Great Hall was originally conceived as an enormous "guardroom" filled with trophy weapons symbolizing Marlborough's feats of arms.

The grandiose concept was never adopted, but modern visitors do find a display of weapons from the duke's day. Among them, appropriately, is the "Brown Bess" flintlock used by the British Army for over a century and a quarter. Marlborough's victories often resulted from his use of rapid, massed firepower from banks of infantry armed with the reliable Brown Bess. This tactic persisted through the Revolutionary War (to American advantage), the Napoleonic era, and through the early years of the American Civil War.

Tours of Blenheim are available. A recent one I took was conducted by a drama major from nearby Oxford University, whose very



Blenheim Palace: Winston Churchill was born here in 1874

British and somewhat gravelly voice reflecting off the stately walls added a convincing, dramatic touch.

As a flawless diamond would suffer from a bad mounting, so Blenheim would be poorer were it not for its singular setting. Blenheim appears fortuitously placed on a classic piece of Oxfordshire countryside, and most visitors are awed at the splendor of the "natural" setting. Actually, the views from the windows of Blenheim were just as carefully planned as the palace itself.

When Queen Anne gave John Churchill the royal estate of Woodstock Park as the site of Blenheim, it looked nothing like it does today. Looking north from what would become the front steps lay a dismal valley with the small Glyme River and some marshland. With an elaborate system of hydraulics, Vanbrugh flooded the area and created a magnificent ornamental lake, then crossed it with his "Grand Bridge," which he conceived as "the finest bridge in Europe."

The whole countryside around Blenheim was carefully remade with regard to the views from each of the facades of Blenheim. The

first duke took a personal interest in the grounds, and his gardener, Henry Wise, diplomatically realized that his patron, at 55 years, might never live to see the full effect. Wise had experience in transplanting full-grown trees at Hampton Court and he used his green thumb to line the two approaches to Blenheim with mature "elms out of the country."

At least a full day should be scheduled for visiting Blenheim to allow for personal exploration of the walking paths through this masterpiece of "nature perfected." You'll encounter strollers from the four corners of the earth, and penitents from Oxford; or perhaps a meeting of the Rolls-Royce Club, as I did, with its vintage cars arrayed against an incomparable setting.

Blenheim is about an hour's drive from London on the A40, eight miles from Oxford on the A34 and one mile from Winston Churchill's burial place at Bladon. Details on Blenheim tours and nearby sites can be obtained from the British Travel Association, 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10019. In the area, the chief guide's telephone number is Woodstock 811325.

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'Lovely gardens of the sea'

Channel Islands: balmy tax haven where palms flourish

By Richard Kepler Brunner
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

In their haste to jet in and out of Europe's Western capitals, most Americans pass over the Channel Islands, surely beauty bargains. However, the French, Germans, Dutch, and Scandinavians are joining Britons in taking their holidays here: Last year nearly a million tourists visited the islands.

One reason for this onslaught might be climate. Sheltered snugly in the bay between Normandy and Brittany, the recipient of prevailing southwesterly winds and a friendly Gulf Stream, the archipelago offers pristine blue skies in spring and summer.

The latitude (roughly that of Newfoundland) and the climate conspire to produce a profusion of flowers and subtropical palms that try to convince the tourist that there's a Mediterranean sun above. It's understandable why the exiled French writer, Victor Hugo, who lived on both Jersey and Guernsey, called the islands "these lovely gardens of the sea."

Moreover, with the pound sterling already making Britain a shopper's paradise for Americans and continental Europeans, the Channel Islands offer the visitor another advantage: no value-added tax. For although they are technically part of the British Isles, the Channel Islands are not members of the European Economic Community (EEC). Therefore, like Monaco and Luxembourg, they are exempt from EEC regulations. This is another reason why 100,000 tourists from the continent spent holidays on the islands last year, and why the same number came on one-day shopping excursions.

Less-expensive holidays

John Salmon, Guernsey's assistant director of tourism, says that the number of French day-trippers has grown steadily because of the island's promotion campaigns and the enthusiastic visitors who have spread the good news. "It's cheaper for many French and West Germans to come here than to holiday at home," he explains.

Of the six principal Channel Islands, Jersey, the southernmost, 13 miles from the French coast, and Guernsey, a 12-minute flight to the northwest, are the largest. But Sark, Herm, Alderney, and Jethou are all inhabited. On clear days (every one during my four-day visit) the coast of France is visible from all the islands. Alderney is the closest to England's south coast, 57 miles away.

Each of the islands is markedly different. Jersey has the reputation of being the most sophisticated, attracting wealthy residents (it is one of the world's last tax havens) and a younger tourist set. Its capital and principal

port, St. Helier, is built on a flat area and boasts a cluster of well-stocked shops and emporiums and lovely tree-lined streets and squares.

Guernsey, the gateway to the other islands, is given over more to agriculture and is on the whole less cosmopolitan. But both islands export their famous tomatoes, potatoes, daffodils, and cattle. St. Peter Port, Guernsey's capital and port, juts up in fiers from the waterfront, dominated by the turreted towers of Elizabeth College. It is decidedly French-looking.

Seldom can one find such a variety of scenery and natural attractions in so small an area. Jersey's zoo, a project of naturalist-writer Gerald Durrell, is a unique experiment in preserving animals threatened with extinction. Mont Orgueil Castle, guarding the town of Gorey on the east coast, has defended the island from invasion for 300 years. It stands on a rugged promontory overlooking Grouville Bay and the Norman coast. The last invaders were Germans, who occupied the Channel Islands from 1940 to 1945. Prime Minister Winston Churchill referred to "our dear Channel Islands" in his liberation-day broadcast, an event islanders still recount with emotion.

Castle at the harbor

Guernsey, too, has its castle. Adjoining the harbor lies Castle Cornet. This fortress was the scene of hard-fought battles as far back as Norman times and is recently as July, 1940, when the Germans moved in and hoisted the swastika from its central tower. For World War II huffs the islands have some interesting sights, including coastal fortifications, an underground hospital, and war museums.

A day spent in Sark is an event even the most seasoned traveler will remember. A 35-minute motor launch ride away from Guernsey, this emerald mound rising out of a sapphire sea still retains its feudal ways and other-century charm. Horse-drawn carriages, bicycles, or walking are the means of transportation here: Automobiles are banned.

The tourism committees on the islands are stringent in grading and controlling hotels and guesthouses. Accommodations are plentiful and, by American and northern European standards, inexpensive.

A double room in a first-class hotel in Jersey, including all meals, varies between \$20 and \$40. There are 650 hotels and guest houses on the island. My room at the Atlantic Hotel, overlooking St. Brelade's Bay, cost \$20 a day. The scenery is very like the terrain of Martha's Vineyard, especially the Chilmark and Gay Head coastlines.

A five-course luncheon at the 14th-century Longueville Manor Hotel (reputed to be the best hotel on the island) came to about \$5.75. The hotel offers a six-course dinner for \$8.

Hotel and restaurant prices on Guernsey are somewhat cheaper than in comparable establishments in Jersey. The Duke of Richmond Hotel, where I stopped, charged about \$17.50 for single with full board. Guernsey has about 550 hotels and guest houses. On Sark one can obtain fine rooms and meals at the Aval du Creux for about \$16.50 a day. Guest-house rates average \$10 a day, and include early morning tea, breakfast, and dinner.

Throughout the islands the cuisine has a touch of Gallic genius. William Nunn, Jersey's marketing consultant in London, is convinced that French tourists have had "a considerable influence on local gastronomy." The restaurant fare I sampled on Jersey, Guernsey, and Sark bore this out. And lobster and Dover sole appear frequently on menus. They are excellent and cheap.

Travel to the islands from England and the continent is easily arranged. Ten airlines service Jersey from 29 airports in Britain. My British Airways flight from London's Heathrow airport to Jersey took 35 minutes. I returned from Guernsey to Gatwick south of London, in 28 minutes. One-way fares range from about \$38 on weekdays to \$44 on Saturdays and Sundays. British Island Airways has frequent flights between Jersey, Guernsey, and Paris.

Six ferries each day

In season British Rail operates six daily ferries between Weymouth on England's south coast and Guernsey and Jersey. Boat trains from London's Waterloo Station connect with sailings. A second-class round-trip ticket from London to the island is \$50. The rail and sea passage is 8½ hours to Guernsey and 11 hours to Jersey. The boats can stop passenger cars.

Sea passage is available from St. Malo, Grouville, and Carteret in France. Speedy hydrofoil service between St. Malo and Jersey make day excursions worthwhile in either direction.

It is said that the best view in all of Guernsey's St. Peter Port is from the lookout of Victor Hugo's house, high up in Hauteville. One April afternoon I stood by his windows and gazed out across the bright-colored roofs of the town to Belle Greve Bay — as wondrous, it is said, as the Bay of Naples. The British Rail ferry was casting off for England; gulls listed lazily above the pleasure craft riding at anchor in the harbor. Beyond Sark the French coast smudged the horizon.

It is a view that visitors to Britain's other islands will not want to miss.



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Pony trekking amid burns and braes

American girl led riders through the grandeur of the Highlands

By Victoria Moore
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The question always comes up: How did an American, back-packing her way through Europe, end up leading frisky ponies and uncertain riders over Scotland's wild western Highlands near Ullapool in Ross and Cromarty?

I had always hoped to some day visit the rugged west coast of Scotland, with its braes (hills), atraths (valleys), and burns (streams), because my father and his family had been born and grown up there. And when I discovered Ullapool on a summer vacation, I knew I had to stay for a while.

The tiny, whitewashed fishing village, snuggled between Loch Broom and the sea, is an isolated settlement 60 miles from Inverness, the Highlands' largest center. It is reachable only by car or bus over rough, often single-track roads.

Highland Coastal Estates, a business organized to attract tourists to the area, runs a restaurant in Ullapool, rents cottages to visitors, and offers loch, river, and sea fishing trips, and daily or weekly sailing trips. There are also numerous local bed and breakfast homes which charge about \$6-7 per night per person, as well as modern and rustic hotels. A special attraction in the village is the Stornoway Ferry, which runs daily to the Hebridean Islands.

When I heard that the Highland Coastal Estates also operated a pony trekking outfit, I applied for a job as trekking leader for the summer season. I had grown up in northern California and ridden horses since age four.

My assignment began in May, when the fat ponies came off the moor heather, where they had spent the winters, and had

to be shod and broken in once again before the inexperienced trekkers arrived in early June. The Highland Pony is a mixture of breeds, but his dapple-gray color, the shape of his nose, and his endurance show him to be from Arab parentage.

Each morning I would jump into jeans, jumper, and muddy "wellies" (Wellington boots), leave my farmhouse room to wander down to the town pier. Liptons, the local grocery store, always lured me in for an apple or an orange and a friendly chat, after which I usually watched boats and their crews set off for the day's fishing.

Finally, I'd head for the fields, some two miles away, to collect 16 independently minded ponies, wading through muddy turf and prickly gorse bushes to get to them, and marveling at the rugged and serene beauty of the surrounding hills and heather.

Saddled and bridled with midday feed bags of nuts and oats attached, the ponies waited somewhat impatiently with me for the trekkers, who came in all sizes, shapes, nationalities, and attire. Matching the ponies to eager, inexperienced riders often proved difficult; I had to take up a person in a few seconds to try to make a proper match. The ponies looked innocent and unassuming, but underneath they were rollers, buckers, bolters, and acrobats.

In a day's trek, we usually covered 10 miles, over rough and rocky slopes, beside picturesque lochs, through quiet atraths and over heathery knolls, always experiencing unforgettable vistas of distant mountains, islands, and isolated ruins of stone crofts (farmhouses).

Treks would go in rain, fog, or shine. Sometimes it would rain so hard during the day that we'd form a huddle and wait for it to let up, which often coincided with a breathtaking double rainbow.



Victoria with pet Scottish owl Merlin

Pony trekking continued until mid-October, when the chill of approaching winter began to send the tourists home. The ponies also were ready for their winter vacation, after a summer full of making mischief and covering thousands of miles of scenic territory.

I left Ullapool thinking about the days I'd spent in the Scottish Highlands, seeing red deer, heron, eagles, wild geese, and experiencing the serenity of the glens. I could echo the popular ballad's refrain about the land where "fancy is free, where rivers run clear and the bracken is gold in the sun."

Running a riverboat hotel on 'Old Father Thames'

By Peter Tonge
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Reading, England

When Maurice and Muriel Dowdall got "splashed" many a tide ago, they set up shop, as to speak, aboard a barge on the Grand Union Canal near London. It was 70 feet long but a mere seven feet wide — the sort of craft where two big a side-step would send you toppling overboard.

Such dimensions have their limitations. But life aboard the needle-like craft was "always an adventure," they say. More important, their river-going home led them to their current fascinating career — running a riverboat hotel up and down the middle stretches of the 200-mile-long River Thames.

In fact, the business developed out of a need for more spacious accommodation. After converting their second, wider barge into a modern home, the former bird-cage manufacturer, who spent his teenage years aboard wartime merchant ships, hit on the idea of building a floating home large enough for "paying guests." His wife, a first-rate chef, heartily endorsed the idea.

Now, they have spent four years offering cruises on a history-crammed waterway that meanders through some of Britain's most beautiful countryside. And their guestbook is filled with appreciative comments such as: "Wonderful cruise. Hope to take a second sometime soon." "A most charming and educational conclusion to our vacation."

The guests hail from the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Africa — from much of the world, in fact, though only a few from continental Europe. With similar rivers in their own backyard, the cruise is not the most uniquely English experience a European can have, explains Mr. Dowdall.

River Barge Holidays Limited, as the Dowdalls have named their business, offers a choice of four cruises — upstream from Reading via Pangbourne, Wallingford, and Abingdon to that great seat of learning, Oxford, or the return journey; and downstream via Henley-on-Thames, Marlow, and Maidenhead to the castle fortress of Windsor and nearby Eton College, or return.

The cruises take in glorious rural countryside, including riverside villages that appear little changed by time. Each day includes a

land trip by minibus to some point of historical interest or, perhaps, to some place like Mrs. Kew's bakery in "ye olde" village of Brightwell-cum-Sotwell.

The aroma that fills the air around the centuries-old bakery is enough to spark any appetite. Crusty yeast rolls and large round loaves of bread are timed to emerge from the 80-year-old "improved" coal stove just as the bargeload of visitors arrives. Lunch and dinner that night include "some of the freshest and tastiest bread rolls anywhere," says Mrs. Dowdall.

Currently, the good ship Guidance is the only cruising hotel on the Thames, though the Dowdalls plan to launch another this year.

Built in 1905 as an open-hulled sail barge, she carried 80-ton cargoes, principally coal, along North of England canals and across to Belgium and Holland.

When the Dowdalls bought her, the sails had been replaced by diesel motors but she was still an open (65 foot by 18 foot), bathtub-type craft with 70 years of accumulated junk and dirt in her hold. Converting her included pouring in 25 tons of concrete so that, with her new superstructure, she would pass under several low Thames bridges.

It took Mr. Dowdall a year to convert the barge. During that time, his wife undertook the study of the Thames Valley and devised the cruise itineraries. The idea, she says, is to take guests to parts of England seldom seen by tourists. Neolithic and Stone Age man inhabited the area. Then came the Celts, the Ro-

mans, the Saxons, and finally the Normans.

In the first season of operation, the Dowdalls took just 25 guests on Thames cruises. That winter, Mr. Dowdall says, "we ate bread and cheese — and wrote to 4,500 travel agents all over the world."

It was an effort that paid off. The number of cruising tourists jumped to 195 in 1974, to 305 the following year, and an almost "full house" of 520 last season. Hence the need for the second barge hotel which, like the Guidance, will carry 12 passengers in four double and four single cabins.

A typical day aboard Guidance starts with tea or coffee served in the cabin, a farewell breakfast followed by a morning on the sun-deck or lounge while the ship cruises through the countryside. Lunch may be followed by a bus trip or perhaps a leisurely walk between two of the river's many locks. Dinner, another leisurely meal, sets a gentle pace for evening conversation with newfound friends, a stroll through a village (the hotel never sails at night) or perhaps a visit to a riverside inn.

The Dowdalls find many guests take the cruise at the beginning of their vacation in Europe. It's a great way to overcome jet lag, they say. On the other hand, others used it to wind down at the end of a hectic vacation.

The cost of a cruise (including all meals and side trips) is \$180 for the three days and three nights on board.

For more information write to: River Barge Holidays Limited, Mill Green, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire, RG4 6EX, England.

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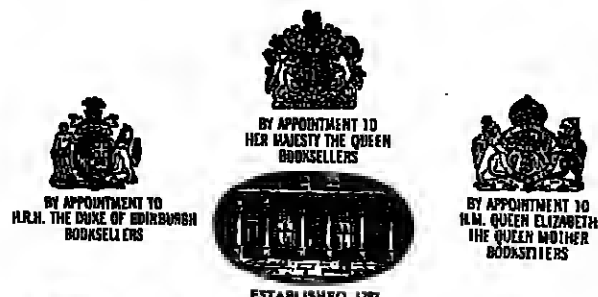
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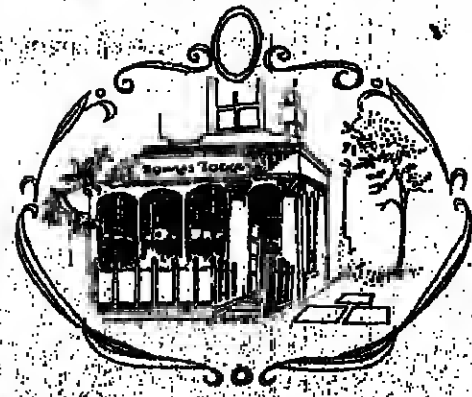
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Galleon gold is bait in tourist scheme

Duke tries to restore castle with aid of Armada wreck

By Edmund Antrobus

The Christian Science Monitor

Where in the world do you look for Spanish gold? The timid Caribbean? The jungles of Central America? Chances are you'd never look in our Scotland.

But 39 million pieces of silver, said to be worth \$22 million, lie in a Spanish galleon that rests beneath the waters of Tobermory Bay in the Isle of Mull.

Searchers have hunted for the ill-fated Armada wreck since 1588, but with uncanny cunning the warship withdrew, embedding itself slowly in the mud and silt of the bay. For some years after it sank the tip of a mast was the only part of the ship that was visible. When it disappeared, the ship's location was lost, and it was not until September, 1975, that divers found the galleon.

This summer the bed of Tobermory Bay may be disturbed again. The Duke of Argyll, chief of the clan Campbell and master of Inverary Castle, who owns the wreck site, has advertised the treasure as one attraction of a deluxe two-week vacation in England and Scotland. The vacation, which costs a whopping \$25,000 for two, includes a Concorde flight to and from London, sight-seeing in the British capital, transportation to the little town of Tobermory, numerous trips, and the opportunity to hunt for treasure in the bay with scuba gear and guide. The Duke has devised the package in an attempt to raise money to restore his castle, which was severely damaged by fire two years ago.

The challenge, of course, is open to adventurous souls regardless of clan. While the silt prevents access to the wreck's interior, pickings are good in the surrounding area. For when the ship exploded and sank, many valuables were blown free. "There were some of

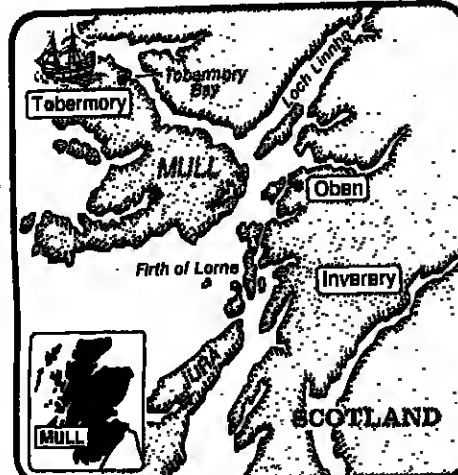
great account (account) within," states an old record, "who were always, as they say, served in silver." A pewter candlestick was found by John Gratton who led the 1975 dive on this ship and who will escort the guest divers this summer. The Duke of Florence, as the galleon is called, broke away when the Armada was routed in the English Channel and sailed into the North Sea. Rounding northern Scotland, it eventually dropped anchor in Tobermory Bay in the Isle of Mull. The island looked inhabited and seemed to offer food and water for the return trip to Spain.

The Spanish captain's first encounter was with one as ruthless as himself: Sir Lachlan Mor Maclean, lord of the Isle. A gory bargain was struck. Maclean, who was not interested in the war between England and Spain, agreed to supply the ship for the homeward journey if the Spaniard would lend him 100 men to slaughter his enemies on neighboring islands.

The ship was revictualled; the Scottish chief, then got his mercenaries and laid waste the islands, but by December, 1588, the two men were quarreling. Maclean may have heard there was gold on board and demanded further payment. He held a Spanish officer hostage. In return one of his own men was imprisoned aboard the Duke of Florence.

There was a stalemate for several weeks, then the Spaniard, deciding to cut his losses, set sail. The Maclean kinsman Donald Glas, realizing he would never see his homeland again, decided to blow the ship up. Somehow he found his way to the magazine, pierced a hole in its wall, struck flint to steel and ignited the powder inside.

The Florence promptly exploded and sank to the bottom of Tobermory Bay. In 1641, this shattered wreck "with its ornaments, munitions, goods and gear" was given to the Duke's ancestor, the Marquis of Argyll, by express command of King Charles I. Diving bells had just been invented and they were taken to the bay but no treasure was found. The gold was



The Duke of Argyll: hoping

thought to be in the stern "under ye sill of ye gun room." But this spot was covered in a mountain of wreckage, impossible to move.

The Macleans watched this activity with burning resentment. They maintained that the wreck was theirs. After all, hadn't a brave kinsman given his life to destroy the ship? But the Duke of Argyll ignored them. He had the charter and began leasing treasure-hunting permits to adventurers who flocked in from all over Europe. The Macleans harassed those attempting to recover the treasure, ignoring an injunction brought against them.

But nature was the greater disruptive force. Streams which ran into the bay caused a massive build-up of silt. It was soon no longer a matter of finding the treasure, but of finding the wreck. Attempts to locate it were made during the 1850s and 1880s by the 11th Duke.

the incumbent's father, but nothing was found. Then in September, 1975, divers, using steel probes struck something solid. The Duke, diving 80 feet to join them, grasped a spoke and felt its point meet solid wood. Dime-sized holes with those of the vessel. Carbon tests showed that silvers of wood pried from the deck had been cut, in either the 15th and 16th century, from African oak, the silvers of the ship had not, apparently, disintegrated. The Duke's ancestors had searched for the wreck for 334 years. Ian Campbell, the 12th Duke, hopes it will attract a bevy of wealthy tourists and cooperate by yielding up at least a little gold.

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Take a breather in London's exquisite parks

By David Butwin
Special in The Christian Science Monitor

For all its civility and style, London can grate.

Although it usually is not as frenzied as New York or Tokyo, there are days when Regent Street and the King's Road are as mobbed as the Ginza, when Harrod's resembles Macy's on White Sale day, when Hyde Park Corner can't hold another fuming double-decker bus.

At such moments a person would give anything for a quiet park bench.

But that bench is probably about a block or two away. From Whitehall clear across to Notting Hill Gate, London's Royal Parks spread for three green, uninterrupted miles, offering peace, seclusion, sport, and beauty unmatched by any city in the world. Reading from right to left (or east to west) on the

map there are St. James Park, Green Park, Hyde Park, and Kensington Gardens. You can, if you wish, conduct a safari across central London without having to emerge from these interconnected greens for more than a few steps.

North of the royal chain lies Regent's Park, perhaps the most beautifully classical of London's parks, while on the outskirts of the city beckon the wild, rambling apices of Richmond, Kew, and Hampstead Heath.

London's royal parks have been the property of the crown for between a century and a half to 400 years, never approaching the formality of classic French gardens but always tended with artistry and affection. Maintenance and cleanup crews are constantly at work planting, pruning, mowing, weeding. And Londoners treat the parks as if they were their own private gardens; littering is no problem; vandalism is almost nil.

Acts prohibited

At each entrance green signboards list 30 prohibited acts and 18 others for which written permission is required. Among other offenses are collecting or soliciting money; climbing trees, railings, or fences; and soliciting passengers with a hackney carriage. One needs written permission to play a musical instrument and to operate a portable radio. Other than on a few limited paths, biking is also outlawed.

What, then, can a person do? Lots. Come along for a stroll and see:

On warm Sundays, Hyde Park responds to a multitude of needs. For the active, it's a soccer field, cricket pitch, and boating haven (you can rent rowboats and sailboats and even go for a swim in the Serpentine); for the horse, who ride the mile-long Rotten Row, it's a country lane; for speechmongers at Marble Arch's Speakers Corner, a poor man's parliament. Yet somehow the 350 acres that Hyde Park shares with adjoining Kensington Gardens afford space and solitude for all.

In Kensington Gardens, birds, waterfowl, and flowers are all treated with respect and can often be found near the Peter Pan statue. Here, amid the lush shade of willows, ducks glide beneath a footbridge while white swans rule warily near the shore, perhaps watching over a half-dozen outsize eggs. Madame Tene is in turn watched from the bridge by a group of patient, dotting spectators, none of them in a hurry to move on.

On a weekday morning, St. James Park provides welcome refuge after a journey along the crowded Strand and past teeming Trafalgar Square. On the park's eastern edge, strollers breathlessly pass a glassed-in signboard, while a man in a business suit stops and scans the data briefly before hurrying on. It is a tiny weather station, listing wind direction and velocity, temperature, and other climatological conditions in the British Isles and North Atlantic.

By a duck pond, schoolchildren sit on benches eating lunches of jelly buns, squishy white-bread sandwiches, and soft drinks. Nearby a mother reads her camera while trilling to her infant daughter who is feeding a duck.

"Please do not feed the pelicans," reads a sign. And across the pond four huge white pelicans - descendants of a pair Charles II received from the Russian ambassador in 1662 - are being admired in a dozen languages and dialects. Near Wellington Barracks a sign beside an empty teeter-totter and swings proclaims: "This playground is for the use of children only. Adults are not permitted to enter unless they are in the charge of children."

Enter the clamor around Buckingham Palace, and just as quickly flee into the shade and quiet of Green Park. Charles II purchased the small enclosure in 1667. It has had few flowers but lots of trees and grass - hence its name, Green Park. Two white-bearded, white-turbaned Sikh talk quietly on a bench, while two couples settle into striped lawn chairs, provided by the parks at a few pence per sitting, and parcel out a picnic lunch. A pair of backpackers, unburdened of their bedrolls, recline on the grass as though pitching camp in a faroff forest. Can this be London?

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Surprise! Ulster has a lot of peace and quiet to offer in its relaxing lakeland

By Richard K. Brunner
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Belfast
Tourism was considered a stepchild of Northern Ireland's economy until it called attention to itself by "losing" \$23 million and 600,000 visitors during the first four years of the present troubles.

In 1988, the last "normal" year, 1.1 million tourists arrived in Ulster, adding \$60 million to its economy. In 1972, when the province's agency was a staple of the world's front pages and standard television news fare, only 400,000 visitors descended on it and revenue from tourism plummeted to \$37 million.

"One of the ironies to come out of our problems," says Ian Hill, public relations manager for the Northern Ireland Tourist Board, "was to make the public aware of the value of tourism. It wasn't seen as an industry before the troubles. But when the figures began to fall off and to affect the economy, then people became aware of its value."

A modest increase

Since 1973 a modest increase in both the number of tourists and the amount they spent has been recorded. Last year 425,000 visitors and 3 million day trippers, mostly from the Irish Republic, came to Northern Ireland. They spent about \$47 million, a 5 percent increase over the previous year.

Given the difficult conditions under which tourism must function here, the achievement is a remarkable success. All the more so since the bombs, bullets, and smoking ruins have all but destroyed Ulster's lucrative tourist markets in the United Kingdom, the Irish Republic, the United States, and Canada.

Tourist board director Robert C. Hill and his staff faced the doubly difficult assignment of identifying a new product and a new market to rescue Ulster's declining tourism. "We stopped all big promotion of tourism in 1971," explains Mr. Hill in his office in River House, a 13-story glass-facaded building in Belfast's High Street. "It would have been unethical and

immoral to continue advertising in the circumstances."

Mr. Hill, who came to the board in 1970 after a 15-year career as a petroleum marketing executive in Africa and Europe, says Ulster still gets some North American tourists. "Last year 17,000 visited us. They came to see family and friends. We can't expect them to come just for fun, not now." Then, with a droll grin, he adds: "We do our best to show them that the old homeland is not just a pile of rubble."

Ulster, about the size of Connecticut, offers all manner of attractions that would be the envy of any country's tourist board. The lakes of County Fermanagh are just one. Located 90 miles west of Belfast, they are larger than the English Lake District, Scotland's Loch Lomond, and East Anglia's Norfolk Broads combined. They are a quiet peaceful haven for fishing, boating, and swimming enthusiasts.

The Ulsterman's boast that for every three feet of water "we reckon there's a foot of fish" is not just blarney. Dedicated anglers come for the trout, perch, bream, and salmon.

From the Continent

"Fermanagh's lakes used to be the Englishman's playground," says the tourist board's press officer, Eric Thurley. "He doesn't come any more. He sees the violence every night on television." But the Swiss, Germans, Dutch, and Belgians have not been deterred. "The Germans are sold on the lake land," Mr. Thurley notes enthusiastically. "And the Swiss tell us they like Fermanagh because their children can swim in clean lakes. Their own lakes are repositories of industrial muck."

Last year nearly 11,000 Europeans took their holidays in Ulster. "We have identified a salable product despite the situation," Ian Hill points out. "We go and see European tour operators who specialize in this type of holiday. We bring them over and show them freshwater fishing and power boating in a quiet part of the country." He explains that they then retail the product which is advertised in hundreds of thousands of brochures. "Then we invite journalists from these countries. They write sto-

ries about what they see and we have the travel agents in, and we're in business."

Mr. Hill pauses. The view from his office windows is an excellent vantage point to see puffs of smoke rising from bomb explosions. The windows are criss-crossed with stout tape to reduce the risk of injury from flying glass. He was well aware of the irony of his next words: "Our assets in most of the province are peace, quiet, and no pollution. That's what attracts the Europeans," adding, "We've written off the American and Canadian markets for the time being."

Robert Hill believes the board's purpose is greater than just increasing the number of tourists and the number of pounds they bring to the province. "What we do in the name of tourism benefits the whole population. Yes, we bring in foreign exchange, but what we do to improve community amenities cannot be overlooked," he says. "Simple amenities are lack-

ing in Northern Ireland. The tourist board encourages people to build toilets, jetties, improve car parks, forest parks, and caravan parks. I don't know how people managed before. There were no proper facilities in recreation areas."

Mr. Hill's goal is to improve the social life of the entire community, not just to provide rooms for tourists. But he points out that tourists, such as places of entertainment, enable "our own people" to mix to gether and to enjoy themselves. "If they can go out and mix and dance and spend their money," he notes gravely, "they tend to go and shoot each other."

Mr. Hill is an optimistic man. But he is also practical. "We know the things that are wrong here. But we also know the good things, things that are right. You know, everybody is so concerned about the bombs and bangs that they've all forgotten what it is like to go fishing."

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Where Shaw sang Italian opera during air raids

By John Koenig Jr.
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Ayot St. Lawrence, England
Finding the home of George Bernard Shaw in this obscure Hertfordshire village, just north of London, can be so difficult you can't help thinking the old curmudgeon himself planned it that way.

To top it off, his vanity led him, when he died at 84, to leave the house to the National Trust so that future generations could come to see it, but he failed to leave enough money to see it, but he failed to leave enough money to see it, but he failed to leave enough money to see it.

Britain's National Trust, guardian of hundreds of properties across the country, has a practice of accepting and maintaining only

those buildings and properties which have been provided for monetarily or which can be self-sustaining. Not long after the old playwright's death in 1950 the question arose of how to manage "Shaw's Corner," as he called it. Attendance, and thus revenue from admittance fees, did not come up to expectations, aggravating the shortage of funds. Apparently that problem has vanished in recent years, however. Mr. and Mrs. John Clark, the custodians, who live in the upstairs section of the house, report no shortage of visitors.

In Shaw's time, a good railroad link carried him back and forth to London. He did not have to negotiate the little winding roads through the Hertfordshire countryside. Ayot St. Lawrence is just a few miles west of Welwyn, a town well-delineated on most maps and situated along the A1, a major highway to the north of England. But it took a couple of stops

at gas stations and directions from policemen before I found the way.

An unusual name, Ayot St. Lawrence. Shaw himself explained in his "Rhyming Picture Guide" to the village, said to be his last published work, just how it got the name.

Nine centuries ago, in the Domesday Book, he said, the village was named Ayete, meaning the Isle between two rivers. So fair a place was it, wrote an unusually exuberant Shaw, that an abbey to St. Lawrence was built here. He concludes:

"And this is how Ayete famed
Ayot St. Lawrence was renamed."

Shaw was 50 and had been married eight years when, in 1906, he came to live in what was called the New Rectory at Ayot St. Lawrence. In the same year "The Doctor's Dilemma" was first performed. He was already an established playwright with "Candida" and "Man and Superman" behind him. Still to come were "Pygmalion," "Heartbreak House," and others.

Shaw had apparently seen a tombstone in the village churchyard to a woman who had died in 1895 at the age of 70. It prompted the dramatist - or so the story goes - to move to the New Rectory (built about 1890), envisaging such favorable surroundings to be conducive to longevity and a full life. In this he was not deceived.

The house, situated on a tree-lined road, is fairly large by today's standards. Here Shaw lived and worked for 44 years, his wit becoming more acerbic as time passed.

Here, too, friends from the theater, literary, and art worlds visited him. In his last years, one of these was actress Lilli Palmer, who concluded her visit by walking with the aged dramatist in his garden. At the rear of the garden, she and Shaw stopped before what she described as a "little hut that looked like a chicken coop on wheels." Here, Shaw told her, he had written plays for 40 years.

Where plays were written

Struck by this story, I was determined to see this little "hut." I made my way to a clump of trees at the end of Shaw's garden, and sure enough, there it was!

Two steps lead to the door. There is just one window. The little building now is kept locked, but through the window a desk, a chair and a couch could be seen. Tiny wheels underneath

the floor made it possible for Shaw to move the house in or out of the sun depending on the temperature.

Inside the main house is Shaw's study and workroom. Here he handled his correspondence and business matters. His desk remains exactly as he left it - with pens and French, German, and Italian pocket dictionaries. A smaller desk beside his own was reserved for his secretary, always referred to as Miss Fatch.

Among the bookshelves are framed photographs of American boxer Gene Tunney, whom he knew well, and fellow-dramatist Sean O'Casey and family. Pictures, awards, sculpture can be seen in all the first-floor rooms open to the public. In the entrance hall is his collection of famous hats - one, a soft hom-burg, he kept for 40 years. Here, too, is a piano, at which he would play and sing Italian opera when air-raid sirens wailed during World War II.

To the rear, looking out over the garden and lawn, is the drawing room, much used by Mrs. Shaw. Next to this, with the same view, is the dining room, where the old vegetarian - he grew his own vegetables - would read and linger over lunch.

Secluded village

It was the writer's habit to take a short walk at five in the evening in his garden or in the direction of the village.

The village of Ayot St. Lawrence remains almost as secluded today as in past centuries. Miles from any major highway, its few buildings are scattered along an unusually shaded road. There is a pub, with a portrait of Shaw hanging on the wall. And standing back from the road, and looking out over a broad lawn, is the local church, a Greek revival building.

Shaw, an ardent photographer, took all the pictures included in his rhyming guide to Ayot St. Lawrence. Under a picture of his own home, he supplied the verse:

"... though in Ireland is my birthplace
This home shall be my final certificate."

And so it was. The true Shaw enthusiast, however, should also take a look at the London house he once lived in. It's No. 29 Fitzroy Square, not far from the south entrance to Regent's Park. A historical marker proclaims his association with the house. A second marker notes that Virginia Woolf also lived there at one time.

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New museums tell china story

London
Two new prize-winning museums in Britain have begun to fill a big gap in recounting the history of one of Britain's most famous products - china.

Both are near Stoke-on-Trent, 120 miles northwest of London. They are the new Gladstone Pottery Museum at Longton south of the city; and the new Wedgwood Visitor Center at Barlaston five miles still farther south.

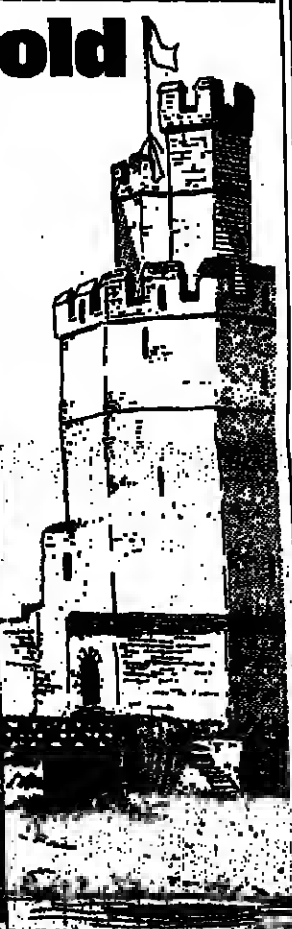
At the Gladstone Museum, one of the famous old factories consisting of "bottle" ovens has been preserved to show how pottery processes were carried out in Victorian days. There are also turning shops and decorating shops.

At the Wedgwood Visitor Center, visitors may see a film on the history and design of Wedgwood, and guides are available to show and explain the traditional hand processes involved in making Wedgwood.

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Cambridge — it actually lives up to its own stereotype

This isolated island of intellect is a living museum of architecture from medieval Gothic, through Elizabethan, Georgian, to Victorian and stark contemporary

By Louis William Stelawed
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Americans invariably seem to adore Cambridge. I thought about that as I leavedroped behind knots of tourists with Texas drawls or Brooklyn brogues and it finally dawned on me why. Cambridge is one of those very few places that really deliver what their image promises. That is, it actually lives up to its own stereotype.

Big cities of the world now tend to homogenize, to blur into one indistinguishable international montage of traffic, tall buildings, and unbreathable air. But tiny Cambridge, where bicycles are easily preferable to cars and in fact outnumber them, sits 50 miles north of London's sprawl on a flat, geographically undistinguished piece of fen country at a secure remove from the "progress" its own learned alumni have helped create. There is no substantial industry, other than education, so Cambridge is an isolated island of intellect.

The happy result for visitors is that the place looks, and seems, more like a Hollywood movie set of an English university town. The images of students in blazers and boaters, dons serving refreshments in their quarters while they solve great problems, and late-night revelers scaling walls after curfew, turn out to be real.

Human scale retained

One of the most endearing things about Cambridge is that it has retained a wonderfully human scale, and so it is a walker's paradise. It is possible to walk from one end of town to the other in half an hour, although hardly in a straight line, since the ancient planners obviously wished to avoid such an anomaly as grid pattern streets. And, to further beguile the visitor lost in the lovely labyrinth of Cambridge, the curving main street on which many

of the celebrated colleges stand changes its name four times in about a mile!

Cambridge University men (and women, since 1948) fill the pages of English literature, science, politics, and just about any other field of endeavor. But "universally" here is more a collective term, an overall, organizing entity made up of the 22 colleges that do the real work of teaching. A student is accepted by his college, not by the university; and his identity remains largely oriented toward that college for his three years here. In solidarity, the colleges run from the venerable Peterhouse, founded in 1284, to the science and math-oriented Churchill College, founded in 1960. But most were established before the end of the 1500s.

Living museum

Whether Cambridge students are struggling with Latin poets or the frontiers of atomic structures, they are doing it in some of the most pleasing buildings in England. The streets of Cambridge are a veritable living museum of architecture, from medieval Gothic through Elizabethan, Georgian, Gothic revival, Victorian, and (in the case of Fitzwilliam College), stark contemporary. To stroll through the center of Cambridge is to review the work of nearly a thousand years of architects, masons, and carvers.

Generations of the great — and the rank and file — of English letters and science have labored behind the wrought-iron gates and oak doors of Cambridge. But the charm and peace of the place can counterbalance the drudgery of library and laboratory, or even outweigh it for some.

Despite the serious business of learning, there is a distinct air of pleasure about Cambridge, and some students have been known to succumb to it. Of his own days here Wordsworth wrote:

"We sauntered, played, or roted; we talked

unprofitable talk at murning hours; drifted along the streets and walks, read lazily in trivial books."

A few years later, Lord Byron's legendary dissipation at Cambridge (while he was ostensibly studying at Trinity College) eclipsed Wordsworth's mere idyllic indolence. He fenced, boxed, rode, swam, chased girls, spent himself broke, and occasionally practiced his hand at poetry collecting it into a slim volume appropriately titled "Hours of Idleness."

Another dimension . . .

To yield to leisure in Cambridge seems an understandable, even forgivable, failing. Wandering along the Cam River and out into the subtle beauty of Lammas Land and Grantchester Meadow is to experience another delicate, natural dimension of Cambridge. The way may take you past "Byron's Pool," where the poet could find swimming races unhampered by his clubfoot, and on to the village of Grantchester in time for afternoon tea at the thatched-roofed Red Lion Inn. The pleasant spell of the place was perhaps best caught by the young poet Rupert Brooke, who was killed in World War I soon after he wrote these lines:

"Flower lulled in sleepy grass,
Hear the cool lapse of hours pass
Until the centuries blend and blur
In Grantchester."

In the 1930s the simple glories of Grantchester Meadow were threatened by a highway, and it was an American effort that raised a trust fund to purchase the rights and preserve for posterity one of the loveliest attractions of Cambridge.

Links with U.S.

That is just one of some interesting and persistent connections between the second seat of English learning and the United States. For in-

stance, in the chapel of Emmanuel College you'll come upon a bronze plaque to a student named John Harvard, who paid his 10 shilling matriculation fee here in 1627 and later bequeathed £778 and his library to found another college in another Cambridge across the sea.

A few blocks from Emmanuel down Downing Street and Pembroke Street (remember the multiple street names!) there is almost a déjà vu experience for Americans in the heart of the church of St. Mary-the-Less (whose bells toll out the date each evening as well as the time). There a tablet commemorates a minister of the church named Godfrey Washington. The Washington family crest is etched into the memorial: an eagle surmounting three stars and three stripes — which a descendant of Godfrey would later put to other memorable use.

Antiquity recalled

Besides the occasional American student and scholars studying here, more "American connections" turn up if you poke around Cambridge long enough. For instance, Cambridge was the lens that brought "man and his world" into focus for Jacob Bronowski in his brilliant "Ascent of Man" series.

Even before the Romans built a 25-acre settlement here, Cambridge was at least a gathering place for early Britons. William the Conqueror built a castle in the fifth century (traces of it still survive in a mound of flinty stone at Castle Hill), and as early as 1208, some 400 universities originated in Italy, scholars began to gather here.

Since then, Cambridge has seen and helped create all those events and ideas of the last eight centuries that have made the world what it is. But Cambridge has managed to retain just a little aloof from that world. And its may just well be the secret of its survival.

abroad

come editor of a provincial paper, the Sheffield Independent. I may have asked where Sheffield was — I don't remember. We parted with the magnificent Mr. Scott, old and wise and majestic, smiling.

Next Monday, in Sheffield, I presented myself at the editorial office, not at all sure of myself and trying to mask inner diffidence with outward buoyancy — wondering wistfully if the Lake Gravelle had sailed.

"This is Mr. Somerville," said Basil Clarke, a lively, alert man in his 40s, "our leader writer." I found myself shaking the rough palm of a solemn Scot with a wide, wrinkled brow, a big head, and his left hand in a sling glove. He had a slow, caustic, honest, humorless face that broke into a smile on learning I was from Boston.

"Oh, aye?" he said. "I was yonder myself once, in a factory in Brockton, making shoes before I started leader writing. Ah, weel, the occupation's much the same."

First, fix these letters

While I pondered this, Basil Clarke spread out half a dozen letters-to-the-editor, and asked me if I could dress them up for tomorrow's paper. They were from mixed writers — ranging from wader girls to professors, with grudges and inspirations. Editor Clarke liked the angry ones best. "We only got five yesterday," he said. "We're attriting them up." It was the great, stony silence of the audience that he couldn't endure. The other paper in town was the Telegraph, rich and fat. My loyalty was instantly enlisted to the Independent.

Later I recast a reporter's book review, which raised my spirits, for certainly my own modest talents were equal to his. A short man with a square jaw entered briskly, who asked without preliminaries if I were a Yankee, and, if so, could I add something to an obituary for President Wilson?

"Wilson?" I cried, startled. "We're revising our list," said the other, who turned out to be Mr. Sandeman, the Sunday paper editor. "Always must be ready. They'll do you in if they can — always after the last edition." He wanted something light, he said — "Cheerful you know, anecdote; lively it up: right after the 'shocking news' sentence."

I mentioned Wilson's overuse of the phrase "may I not," which led one of his many savage critics to declare that he called for the pesca conference at "17 may-I-dots an hour." Sandeman copied it with relish.

Dubuque not a state

I was also able to inform Sandeman on this exchange that Dubuque was a city, not a state. He suggested that I was creating a niche for myself. Basil Clarke offered me two pounds a week to be a sort of secretary, as he said (to avoid angering the trade union), and I accepted it quickly. That was 40 shillings, and I got a room at the Sheffield Settlement for 30 shillings a week, bed, and two meals a day.

I was general utility man. When Miss Abbot, one "Lady Editor," was called away for a couple of days I took over the woman's page. Fortunately I had paid my respects at the American consulate in Sheffield, where they had the Christian Science Monitor, a paper I knew only by reputation. It had invaluable household hints and recipes. I seized on them

avidly for the women. For all I know my ragout lapin is still cooked in Sheffield. Miss Abbot did not seem pleased, however, when she returned. She said her audience didn't use Florida oranges. She was strong-willed, with gimlet eye and sharp wit. Somerville cringed before her and treated her column, "Men and Women," as though it were Shakespeare.

Work started at 7 p.m. and ended at 2 or 3 in the morning, and the wooden building thrummed and vibrated with Linotypes above and presses below. The din made the little sanctum of the editor, Somerville, and me tremble like the Lake Gravelle.

I always wanted to work on a newspaper; I wanted it ever since the little man came running past in the morning and threw the folded Times, with a thump, on my father's front stoop in Flatbush, New York. (My father bought the Times on Sunday until the price rose to five cents; then he switched over to the Eagle, which cost only three cents.) And now look at me! On a paper. In a strange land. Actually being paid. Who could ask more?

What is there in journalism? Seeing things happen, I guess; being of them but above them; writing about events; getting them out to the public fast; interpreting them accurately; that is partly it.

When I got promoted after seven months in Sheffield and went down to London to our Fleet Street office (three guineas!) which serviced the three morning and four evening papers of our provincial chain, the excitement increased.

The Resolute wins!

Take Friday, July 23, 1920:

Lipton's J-boat Shamrock is racing the Resolute in the America's Cup race. There is a time difference, and the Exchange Telegraph Company's ticker chatters out bulletins. No radio; no television. We forgot Poland and Ireland — all the great issues . . . sub-editors with stub pencils, composing crews in soiled aprons are hanging on our wire in Nottingham, in Sheffield, in our other cities. "Resolute wins!" comes the flash. It is 9:30 p.m.

We fling the news off to our newspapers. Then I go out to watch the fun at the London Evening News down the way on Bouverie Street. Fifty boys and men, near hysteria, strain and yell and wava slips standing at a wooden counter where a slowly moving belt is delivering batches of newly printed papers.

A little chap named Mike stands behind the counter giving out bundles as they slowly rise, always hurling them. It is 9:45 — just right for the theater crowd. Boys are hurrying away with bundles as I come; others shout, implore, cajole, threaten.

A brawny chap, quite beside himself, throws a tantrum, tears up his slip, and looks around for approbation. Another climbs over the counter till Mike quietly signals a guard, who indulgently repels the intruder. Mike never loses his grin. Down Fleet Street we can hear them shouting "Cup race! — extra, extra!"

That's one day. By about 10:30, the last bunch is off. They are all over London. My London.

Thursday, April 26: A fellow American journalist explores strife-torn Ireland — the year, 1920.

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By Stewart Dill McBride

For Soviet shoppers good potatoes are scarce and cabbages hard to find

Moscow's big beef: paltry potatoes

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Ask the average Soviet shopper what's on his mind as he trudges around the shops this spring and the answer will not be strategic arms control.

It will be something far more important to his daily life — potatoes.

In vegetable shops across the country, shoppers are frowning at the piles of potatoes on display. Because of an early frost in the western growing areas last October, too many potatoes today are hard, small, dark, and full of eyes.

"By the time you have peeled and washed them, you've hardly got anything left," says one Moscow housewife.

This is big — and bad — news in a country where potatoes are still a major staple. Although Soviet people eat fewer potatoes per capita per year today (284 pounds) than in 1960 (315), they still eat many more than Americans do.

Cabbages struck, too

And to make matters worse, that early frost hit cabbages as well, killing many outright. Poor-quality potatoes and almost nonexistent cabbages add up to disappointing meal-times — and even more time spent scouring local shops.

The quantity of potatoes still seems good. Of 10 Moscow food stores just visited by this correspondent, only one had none at all. In two others, large and nonstoring assistants stood guard, limiting customers to six kilograms (13.2 pounds) each.

Six others had no limit. One displayed 13 wheeled handcarts each filled with 100 brown paper packets. Each packet contained three kilos. The standard state price per packet (34 kopeks) (about 45 cents).

Stores that sell potatoes loose (unwashed and extremely dirty) charge 10 kopeks (14 cents) per kilo (3.3 pounds).

From private plots

The last place visited was a private farmers' market. In a separate building was sack after bag of large and healthy potatoes grown on private plots in the Ukraine. The price was 40 kopeks (54 cents) for a single kilo.

Noticeable in the informal survey: no cabbages (except in one small store in a northern suburb, and those were small, hard, and yellow). Apples were of poor quality.

But large lemons from the United States and mounds of oranges from Morocco and Egypt provided splashes of color and tastes of taste.

Shops are grimy, ill-lit, and crowded. Shoppers bring their own bags. Nothing is wrapped (except the pre-wrapped potato packets). The mood is resigned, often irritable. Cashiers are too few, service too slow, lines too long.

Yet food supplies are better than in the past. Despite troubles in supplying meat, Western studies show the Soviets are eating more meat and fish and less starch than just after World War II.

Harvesting backward

Potatoes are a problem in another way: this country has yet to come up with a good machine to harvest them. Some 60 percent of all fields are still dug up by hand in the autumn, Soviet studies estimate. It is a staggeringly time-consuming job that forces authorities to pull thousands of university students and factory workers into the fields for weeks on end.

The best harvester now available, according to the weekly Writers' Union Journal, Literary Gazette, works only on loose, dry soil. It leaves 15 percent of potatoes in the field, requires a dozen people to sieve and clean up, damages almost one-quarter of the potatoes it harvests, and rarely moves faster than 1.2 miles an hour.

The Gazette proceeded to tell a Kafkaesque tale of red tape that is blocking a new machine.

The new version was first produced 21 years ago. A designer of road-building equipment arranged heavy rollers at an angle to one another. The machine, tested in the presence of a Gazette correspondent, harvested almost two tons in 25 minutes, leaving the potatoes clean and uncarved.

More than 30 enterprises have asked for blueprints. But tests so far have been unofficial. A design bureau in Minsk said it could not carry out tests because of other work.

The Ministry of Agriculture said it cannot test the machine because it is not in its current five-year plan. Other ministry officials said it cannot get into the plan because it has not been tested.

The Gazette was scathing. "They assure us that a bird in hand is the best. But here is one in the bush that just begs to come to hand — if only someone will seize it."

From page 1

★ Women in the mines

Federal and state equal-rights laws have barred mine operators from refusing to hire women on a basis of sex alone. Now if a woman can qualify for a job she must be hired.

To make up for the bias against women in the past, the Kentucky commission has ordered that if there are women applicants, one out of every 3 employed for mine jobs must be a woman. A number of major companies are in compliance, but some others are dragging their heels, according to the United Mine Workers in Washington.

Rose Pilla, a mother of nine, works in a Marianna, Pennsylvania, mine. She got her job 18 months ago for considerably more pay than she was getting as a houseparent in a youth development project. Her father had been a miner, and she knew what to expect in the mines.

Sarah Ramey has been working in a Richlands, Virginia, mine for almost as long. She worked in a mill for \$2.35 an hour before a mine job opened up; now she earns "good money" and has better health and other benefits. Her husband, a disabled miner, opposed her working in a mine at first; now he has accepted it.

Billie Baynes "really likes the job" she has

in a mine. She had been working as a nurse's aide ("terrible pay and too emotional") and as a waitress (for \$1 an hour and tips). After a year's wait, she got a mine job. Mother of three, with a working husband, she plans to mine coal "staybig on the inside" until she retires.

Jean Miller, also the mother of three, runs a continuous miner, a machine that cuts coal. She had been a beautician with her own shop. It took 15 to 17 hours in the shop, she says, to make what she now does on one shift in the mine working less than half the hours.

According to the four women miners, men now accept them. Some they "have problems with," but they say it could happen in any kind of employment. They are getting active in United Mine Workers affairs, and the union reports that a number now hold local offices.

Many of the older women in isolated coalfield towns have not accepted the idea of women becoming miners and working underground with men, often in teams of two, widely separated. However, according to some of the women miners, younger women accept the idea and many are considering following in their footsteps. One big reason: The pay is better than in many of the jobs that are easy for women to get.

From page 1

★ Zaire: Europe to the rescue

object is to try to persuade both South Africa and Rhodesia to take steps toward that transfer of political power to blacks which is deemed both in London and Washington to be essential to future stability in southern Africa.

The Owen mission probably has less likelihood of success than the Zaire rescue operation. But it also reflects the new willingness of the West Europeans to take the lead in trying to be helpful in Africa which, after all, does concern them more than it does the United States.

Involved here is a rethinking everywhere of the American world role. Up until the collapse of the Vietnam operation, Washington was always willing to take the lead, and its friends and allies were usually willing to all back and let the Americans do it. Even after the withdrawal from Vietnam, Henry Kissinger continued to be the diplomatic "superman" who ranged the world taking care of all problems with his verbal six-shooters.

Cyrus Vance, Dr. Kissinger's successor at the State Department, does not cast himself in the superman role. Nor, indeed, does anyone else. American diplomacy is back to human scale. Partly because it must and partly because it seems sensible the Carter administration is willing to play merely the supporting role in Zaire. There is the advantage also that General Mobutu's shortcomings in the "human rights" department will be less likely to be embarrassing to Washington.

All in all the new arrangement of west Europeans in the lead and Washington in the background seems to be healthy.

From page 1

★ Moscow's secret radar

The disruptions did become weaker. And on Dec. 3 the Soviet authorities sent a message to the United States to the effect that the U.S.S.R. was experimenting with a new kind of

high-frequency radio transmission and that those experiments might have interfered with American radio signals for a short time. "Your reports will be attentively studied by the Soviet Ministry of Communications," the message said.

But the interferences did not stop. On Feb. 11 Danish authorities announced that the timing of radar beams throughout northern Europe emanated from Soviet radio stations capable of scanning the entire horizon and over-arching it. According to Danish military sources, the new radar system is designed to interfere with low-flying planes and guided missiles out of reach of ordinary radar.

There has been considerable speculation about the nature and purpose of these new Soviet radio beams.

The Danes say the new Soviet system has a defensive character.

In Britain the mysterious beams have been dubbed "Russian woodpecker" because of their effects on radio communications.

According to the American Journal "Flight International," the Soviets are using "light meters" with an unusually high power of 100 kilowatts. The U.S. experimented with such transmitters in the 1960s.

At first it was assumed that the experiments were designed to ensure protection of communications with Soviet atomic submarines or rocket bases in case of a nuclear war. Whatever the purpose, the new Soviet system is of military significance and it is clear that the Soviets are experimenting with very advanced technology.

★ South African Coloreds

Among concessions that the government did grant were promises to apply the principle of equal pay for equal work, instead of allowing differential rates based on race, and other moves intended to improve the lot of Colored businessmen and industrialists.

Although the white paper contained no indication of the hoped-for new social and political deal, the government apparently expects the Coloreds to fight for their country. Military training for young Colored men is accepted "in principle," and a start will be made next year with introducing Army training programs at Colored boys' schools.

Soon after the white paper was introduced in Parliament, representatives of the main Colored political party in the Colored People's Representative Council declared that any improvements that would result were "insignificant."

They said it is clear the government did not intend to make the fundamental changes that were necessary, and they called for a national convention of all races to decide the country's political future.

New harpoon for whales: extension of coastal zones

By Clayton Jones
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Who owns the ocean's whales?

The question will confront some 150 nations as they meet again in May in New York to consider a law-of-the-sea treaty. In dividing up ocean resources, the draft treaty leaves unclear as to where whaling nations can harpoon the free-roaming leviathans of the high seas.

Until recently, the 16-member International Whaling Commission (IWC) controlled most of the world's commercial whaling industry, through voluntary quotas on killing.

But in anticipation of the scramble for offshore riches, many nations, led by the United States, have rushed to extend fishing control zones out to 200 miles. Thus, migratory whales that swim near the 128 nations with coastlines may eventually be "owned" by those nations and not regulated by the IWC.

One-third of the oceans are within the 200-mile zones. In addition, at least seven nations — Spain, Portugal, main-

land China, Somalia, Peru, Chile, and South Korea — kill whales without regarding the rules and quotas of the IWC.

The whales, caught in the middle of this international struggle, will have their light against extinction brought to the Law of the Sea Conference by American environmentalists, who plan public protests and the U.S. delegation, which proposes to adjust the articles of the draft treaty that relate to marine mammals.

Patsy T. Mink, President Carter's new assistant secretary of state for oceans, calls the jurisdictional dispute over whales one of the "thorniest" issues in the delicate dynamics of the treaty negotiations.

The top U.S. policymaker at the Law of the Sea Conference from 1973 to 1976, John Norton Moore, admits a serious "legal defect" exists in the treaty. "Frankly, we did not try hard enough or even consider the whole problem in drawing up the treaty's language," says Mr. Moore, now a University of Virginia professor.

Mr. Moore, backed by several environmental groups, contends that the United States should push forcefully to ensure protection of whales in a sea law treaty.

Most whale advocates, such as Robbina Barstow of the Connecticut Cetacean Society, will campaign for a moratorium on whale killing. The UN General Assembly has voted three times for such a moratorium. But environmentalists have won few battles at the Law of the Sea meetings.

U.S. State Department officials, while planning minor adjustments in the treaty's marine mammal clause, say an all-out battle for whale conservation would embroil the negotiations in such a standoff that no nation would sign the treaty.

The U.S. would also have to be ready to trade off some economic benefits, such as fishing rights, to obtain concessions from major whaling nations, such as Japan and the Soviet Union, or it would have to deny the exclusive right to resources in a nation's economic zone, says Tucker Scully, a State Department ocean expert.

"The conference has more traffic than it can bear right now," says Mr. Scully.

U.S. officials plan to use the somewhat ambiguous language of the draft treaty to later negotiate with coastal nations for new international whaling controls. This step, says Mr. Scully, would not jeopardize the treaty, while still committing nations

environment



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Grey whale at play in the Pacific

to "a view to the protection and management of marine mammals," as the treaty states.

Specifically, the U.S. will push to restructure the IWC when it meets in June in Australia to set the 1978 quotas on whale killing.

Such a proposal, now under study by the commission, would create a conservation-oriented international cetacean (whale and dolphins) commission at a conference yet to be scheduled.

The IWC cannot be expected to declare a moratorium on whale killing, says Dr. William Aron, a U.S. scientific adviser to the IWC.

"Whales are a critical symbol of what man does with the environment," says Dr. Aron, director of the Ecology and Environment Office of the U.S. National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration.

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Apartment living when four walls are the limit

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

You can have a big sense of living even in a small space, says Molly Siple, a young New York magazine editor and book author who, like thousands of others, lives in and loves her one-room apartment.

Miss Siple tackled one-room living by knowing nothing could keep her from thinking expansively within her own four walls, from entertaining generously, or living joyously. She convinced herself that one room is "less to care for" and that whatever the limitations of space, she would organize it efficiently, and keep it under control.

She also knew how to stamp it with her own "personal texture" — that mixture of hangings, Japanese and botanical prints, her own paintings, as well as a few well-chosen antiques that identify the place as her very own.

She became so intrigued with the challenge of how to live well in one room that she and a co-author, Jon Naar, last year interviewed 100 single-room dwellers and set down their valuable findings in a book called "Living in One Room" (New York: Random House, hardback, \$10.95; Vintage, paperback, \$5.95). As a source of ideas to help expand, organize, and dramatize space, it includes a checklist of where to find cheap materials, such as hardware stores, lumber yards, etc. Skyrocketing rents, the authors explain, have forced more and more young people, retired and divorced people, and struggling professionals to eat, sleep, entertain, and often work, in a one-room apartment.

Definition of space into different activity areas — working area, sleeping area, cooking area — is the one problem that all one-room dwellers have in common. Every person has to set his own priorities, say the book's authors, whether it is gourmet cooking, file cabinets galore and super-office space, or...

Miss Siple feels that after much experimentation she has now found the "optimum arrangement" of her East Side one-roomer shown here. Armless seating units, covered in off-white canvas, wind around one corner. Across the room is a double bed, pushed against two white plastic room-dividing bookshelves. She had the bed when she moved in so decided to use it. She faded it out visually with a tailored, plain-textured cover about the same color as the off-white walls and piled some col-



Armless seating units and mirrored panels help make a one-room flat look more spacious

orful toes pillows against the wall behind it for reading and lounging.

Her dining table — used also for work, study, and her painting hobby — she made herself from a wrought-iron base and Portuguese tiles set on a slab of plywood from a lumber yard.

She paneled the wall behind the table with inexpensive mirror tiles to extend the room, used a mirror panel on the wall at one end of her seating arrangement, and angled two narrow mirror panels on either side of her large window to reflect the outdoor sweep of city gardens and geometric roof lines.

"My view gives me the world, you see, so I never feel closed in," Miss Siple writes.

She hangs an antique handmade comforter over the seating units, and places an 1800 carved Philippine trunk in front of them to double as a coffee table and storage for ski-

clothes and table linen. Her turn-of-the-century oak settee, found in an antique barn for \$50, was given a \$300 batik upholstery and refinishing job. Small glass and wrought-iron tables take up little visual space. Plants in the window have been edited down to two tall large ones. An old oak office cabinet in the entrance hall stores hardware, tools, and bathing suits, and is fitted with a plank door top so it can be used for the buffet entertaining, too.

She comforts herself that reorganizing space is a continuous process for the one-room dweller. It is always, she says, reflecting the changes which go in your life and it never ends. The authors also list a sense of humor as a must for those who live in small areas.

The challenge must never defeat; it is good if it can amuse.

The authors recommend stack stools, stack

chairs, wall shelves, beds which are partially concealed under shelves, and furniture with casters for easy mobility. Columns and posts break up a space vertically: pila, planters and sleeping lofts can break it up horizontally. Multi-purpose furniture, the kind which can be bunched and/or stacked is an absolute necessity.

"Most people we photographed," says Ms. Siple, "used the classic dressing lamp to provide good lighting at costs ranging from \$12 to \$40, but we think the original Luxo lamp is the best."

"If you want your room to look uncluttered, cut down your possessions by throwing away everything you don't need. Give away duplicate kitchen utensils and anything you haven't used in five years, including small appliances. It all helps."

Early birds get the fish at Billingsgate

By Phyllis Hanes
Food editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Fish markets in Spain, Bombay, and other countries have always been for me a fascinating alternative to the inevitable cathedrals, mosques, and art galleries.

There's something exciting and exhilarating about mixing with the crowd, enjoying the strong feeling of comradeship among people working at the same trade they've had all their lives. A good fish market always is worth rising at the crack of dawn to see. And London's famous wholesale fish market called Billingsgate is a good one.

At six in the morning, Billingsgate at Lower Thames Street is bustling with fish and fish merchants and leather-hatted porters wheeling barrows over the cobblestones. Boisterous shouting echoes through the fog.

A style in its own

The great iron halls of Billingsgate, in one of the oldest parts of the city, hold a life-style all their own. You may even get to see the great steam hose where lobsters, crabs, and lesser shellfish are boiled in huge coppers. And you might breakfast on kippers and tea at the Pictorial Cafe in the market, at the Cock or at Andreas, restaurants that open for this early-rising crowd.

Gerald Watkin, head of the Fishmongers' Company, showed me around the bustling market, telling me something of its history. He

said that The Fishmongers' Company is one of the most ancient city guilds, with an unbroken existence of more than 700 years. Under a charter of James I, officials of the company, known as "Fishmasters," still examine all fish coming into London.

Jellied eels for sale

Visitors to Billingsgate can buy jellied eels from Jasco Ltd., as I did, or sample the best smoked fish or potted shrimps from W. F. Sproston, Ltd., in Lovet Lane opposite, holders of the Royal Warrant.

There are fish kettles, beautiful fish filleting knives, and striped aprons to look at or to purchase in Lovet Lane. And, best of all, after leaving the great stone and iron hall with its silver dolphins, you can watch the sun rising over the Thames as you stroll a few blocks down the line for a tour of the Tower of London.

This steak, kidney, and oyster pudding is a favorite recipe of Mr. Watkins.

Steak, Kidney, and Oyster Pudding

1½ pound beef steak (forequarter will do)
½ pound ox kidney
10 Shucked small oysters
Quantity of beef stock
1 pound self-rising flour
10 ounces shredded suet (not too finely ground)
Water
Salt
Pepper, black, freshly ground
Small quantity of plain flour

Place flour in mixing bowl, add good pinch of salt, rub in suet lightly. When well mixed gradually add cold water, mixing with floured hands to a soft dough.

Take two-thirds of the dough and place on a floured board. Roll out to a circle 1 foot thick. Shape to line, without joint, a greased pudding basin (approximately 10 inches in diameter). Cut the meat into bite-sized cubes, including some fat. Core and similarly alter the kidney. Wash in a colander.

Mix plain flour, salt, and pepper. Coat the meat and oysters with this mixture. Place meat and oysters in the bottom of the basin, so that there is an equal distribution of meat, kidney, and oysters. Add stock to form a gravy. Roll out the remaining dough to form a cap to basin. Clamp the edges and, using a rolling pin, cover with tied down floured cloth or oiled kitchen foil.

Place in large pot (as the top will expand) "lifter" of folded foil, passing below the basin and up to the top of the pot, is useful. Cook for four hours, the longer the better. If the meat needs replenishing during this time, boiling water must be used.

To serve, remove cloth or foil, when meat is clean then napkin. A piping hot gravy should accompany the pudding. If the crust is cut, the stock may be used to moisten the meat to increase the flavor. Suitable vegetables would be carrots, a bag of some variety, creamed potatoes, or buttered carrots.

people

Journalist Oriana Fallaci — as interviewee

By Louise Sweetney
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The phone rings. Once. Softly. She is curled up like a comma on the hotel couch talking into a tape recorder, the instrument she has used to devastate kings, prime ministers, revolutionaries, and Henry Kissinger.

She stops talking. There is a long pause while she glares at the phone as though it were a cobra. Finally, she gets up.

Profile

approaches it stealthily, then pounces on it. A carefully edited, brief conversation to her thirsty, revved up Maserati-race-car of a voice — then "ciao."

Back to the interview, in which this ultra-disciplined journalist, Oriana Fallaci, admits she rarely answers the phone:

"It can ring for hours and I don't move, I let it ring." She lets nothing interfere with the solitude, the concentration of her work: "It is like being a monk that gets free of all the unnecessary things."

The subjects of some of her interviews wish they'd let the phone ring off the hook when she called. Henry Kissinger, while at the height of his powers as Secretary of State, said giving her the interview in which he described himself as the lone cowboy of American diplomacy "had been the stupidest thing of my life."

Other high-level fallout

The Shah of Iran flinched in mid-interview when he discovered she was on his own country's blacklist. Her interview in which India's Indira Gandhi called Pakistan's Zulfikar Ali Bhutto unbalanced so incensed him that he summoned her for his own interview. That interview in turn disturbed Mrs. Gandhi so much, claims the journalist, that it delayed a proposed peace agreement between India and Pakistan.

Who is this woman in whom kings and world powers confide? She is a Florentine, a socialist, a feminist, the daughter of an Italian anti-Fascist and leader of the resistance in World War II, a woman tiny as a child, strong as iron.

Power in frail trappings

The day we meet she looks all silvery-green, like some small, frail branch blown off an olive tree. She wears an olive green kerchief over her tucked-up hair (which is usually long, black, and flowing); a gray-green turtleneck sweater; gray flannel pants; and no makeup at this hour on her pale skin or those extraordinary eyes, teal-blue and resolute.

She's been called perhaps the most powerful journalist in the world. How does this brilliant and provocative writer, who sees power as "an inhuman and hateful phenomenon," feel about her own power?

"Where did you see this power of mine, did I overthrow any government?" she storms. "Did I make Mr. Kissinger lose his job? Did I stop people from buying oil from the Shah of Iran? Did I resolve the war in Vietnam? Did I convince the people that [head of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasser] Arafat was not sincere? Was I able to explain to the Americans that Zionism is unbearable? ... My work as a journalist has only value as the words of a historian that tells things."

Many of her most newsmaking encounters are compiled in her recent book "Interviews With History," but it is promotion of her latest book, the novel "Letter to a Child Never Born," that brings her here. The novel is a passionate, poetic, and judgmental account of the pregnancy and subsequent miscarriage of a feminist journalist — and is



Fallaci: fearless interviewer of the powerful

not, she stresses, autobiographical.

Some personal insights

Midway through the interview, after she has instinctively slowed down and glanced at my tape recorder a minute before it needs to be changed, she growls, "You don't want to talk about this book, do you? I am here for this book."

She is told, "I'm interested in hearing anything you have to say about the book, but you're the mystery. I have read the book, but I've never read you."

And Oriana Fallaci, who admits to having been interviewed even more than she has interviewed, always eluding the interviewer, permits a few almost subliminal glimpses of herself.

"I am very extrovert person locked inside herself. My third sister says: 'Oriana is an open book — you know when a person is clear, everybody understands, we say she is an open book.' ... There is one of the dramatic pauses she specializes in ... 'an open book' — written in Chinese! And you caught that. It's the person who has done it. The journalist comes after. Everything is a consequence of the person."

"Even if I get excited or about something [as she did at a former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, William E. Colby], and it seems that I'm revealing myself, I'm not revealing myself. And I know any second what I'm doing. I am always at the window watching what I am doing. And I know myself very well. Very well," she says, rolling her Vs and Rs.

'I look cold to you, eh?'

"You know, there are people that are silent, hide themselves, and you understand them at once. You can stay with me for hours and you don't understand me. All the same ... you will not understand certain incoherences that are the result of total coherence. ...

"People do not like me very much. Usually those that I

interview, they like me. ... I know that I look cold to you, eh? I look a cold woman."

She is reassured she doesn't, because, in fact, it is like interviewing a bonfire, talking to this impassioned woman. But she says two or three times that people usually don't like her, that it is a great grief to her, as a feminist, that women writers especially tend to do her in when they write about her.

She herself says: "I am not a fake. ... I am the least frivolous woman you can know," one who cares nothing for fashion, food, or comfort, only for her work.

'A very emotional woman'

She says her Italian publisher calls her "Mastino," the mastiff, because when she clamps her jaws onto a book she won't let go. David Sanford, now editor of Skeptic magazine, got to know her when he was managing editor of The New Republic and editing the copy that made her famous in America. He did the first major interview of her, in Esquire in 1975, but he says now: "She's the creation of a lot of media hype. ... She's not as good as she says she is." He finds her charming, funny, generous, but "a very emotional woman who allows her emotions to affect her judgment of people."

Oriana Fallaci would pounce like a panther at that one. She speaks about one of her most important qualities, her intuitiveness: "I have some witchy ... I feel things. I think I understand people. I feel the danger. For instance if a person doesn't like me, which happens most of the time ... the moment I look at a person I know it, even if that person comes, handful of flowers, and mouthful of good words, I know it. I feel it. ...

She, who was nearly fatally wounded in Mexico covering the 1968 Olympics, who has lived like a war correspondent, says: "I am a woman of many defects and maybe few qualities, but one quality I have — and I'm sure of it, and I shout about it. I am brave. I am courageous. ... I am not only physically courageous. I am courageous with life. Because life has always been very tough with me. Very nasty. Very difficult."

Mementoes of the loved

She wears her memories around her neck: a collection of gold pendants and chains that clink and chink like temple bells as she talks. They were gifts from the two people who she calls co-conspirators, the two people whom she loved most in the world and lost last year: her mother, Tosca Fallaci, whom she nursed till the end, and the man she loved, "possibly the most courageous man of our time," Greek resistance hero and poet Alexandros Panagoulis.

He was killed in a political assassination last May. "I am now alone totally. He died. My mother died. So you have a very lonely person in front of you, and just because she's courageous, she survives."

"Listen" — Oriana Fallaci often says "listen" in her compelling, dusky voice — "Listen to this: I am a novelist, a writer that has been rented to journalism. ... Interviews are constructed as a piece of theater with a story inside. ... That's the secret of those interviews. There is a beginning, a development, and an end. I am a narrator, and they are narrated as pieces of stories."

She emphasizes that she is this novelist, this "narrator rented to journalism." "I am not a journalist rented to this [narration]."

"That's why my journalism is different," she says, quoting the editor of Europe magazine, for which she has written for the last 21 years: "People want to copy you as a journalist, but they cannot because they are not writers. They are not narrators. They do not conceive of the story."

When a wife's career moves the family across country

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

It was all perfectly natural. The move from Texas to Arkansas included a good promotion.

So the industrial engineer jumped at it. ... and took her husband and family with her.

Devota Saylor, an engineer for one of this country's major clothing manufacturers, is one of an increasing number of women who are being recruited by American corporations.

Similarly, Lewis Saylor is one of a growing band of husbands now being willingly uprooted for the sake of a wife's career.

"My husband is an auto body shop man. He goes to work every day of a good job," says Mrs. Saylor. "No matter where he goes he'll have a good job." So Devota, Lewis, Brock (18), and Guy (14) put their heads together, and agreed to make last October's move. "We do things as a team

ily ... if we have a decision to make we all sit down and do it together."

As more and more women climb the management ladder they are joining those migratory male executives whose lot it is to hop from one American suburb to another on their way to the corporate top. For women, too, the privileges of upward mobility involve the hazards of geography as well as the perks of seniority.

"Any woman who wants the type of job I've got will be moved just like any man would be," says Mrs. Saylor.

And so they are. Accurate figures are hard to come by. But one nationwide set of statistics put together annually by the Atlas Van Line Company shows the clear trend:

Five or 10 years ago this survey of corporate executive traffic did not even trouble to count the tiny handful of women transferred by their companies. Then, in 1974, women emerged as a noticeable 2.5 percent of all transferees. In

1975 the figure rose to 4.4 percent. Last year it reached 5.8 percent — perhaps 50,000 to 60,000 women of a very tough estimate.

Spokesmen for the relocation company Homequest/Homerequest say that they, too, have noticed a marked increase in women executives on the move, becoming really visible in 1975.

One woman executive Homequest/Homerequest moved from Rochester, New York, to Stamford, Connecticut, a year ago was Ruth Coscia. For this personnel consultant the shift was from one company (Sytron Corporation) to another (U.S. Industries) to further her career.

"My personal goals are that I would like to run a company one day," she says frankly.

Dr. Joseph Coscia Jr., meanwhile, managed to fit in with his wife's ambitious plans by getting his own transfer to West Haven, Conn. section, and U.S. Industries' and to Sytron.

When Barbara Weeks' friends at AT&T Long Lines heard about her promotion from

Washington, D.C., to a new job in the Cedar Knolls, New Jersey, office "they didn't say how happy they were," she says. "What about your husband?" ... laughs Mrs. Weeks.

But that, and a two-month delay in getting the family together again, were the only slightly off-key notes in the Weeks' family move to a "lovely house" in New Jersey. Husband Allen Weeks, also an AT&T employee, was able to arrange a similar transfer and bring Jeffrey (11) and Kelley (4) with him.

"As long as a husband can relocate, what's the difference?" asks Mrs. Weeks cheerfully. But she adds more sharply that objections to women initiating such moves are "just an ego trip for some of the men."

A slightly different case is that of Lois Price, once a secretary in Atlanta and her husband, Cliff, of Corporation, moved her family to Los Angeles. "I would have stayed behind," she says, "but opportunities seemed greater in Texas, not least for husband James Price who became 'more enthusiastic' than I was."

financial

World silver prices begin to level off

Go-go commodity risky just the same

By Guy Halverson
Business and financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The world silver market — which to many fretful traders resembled a roller coaster out of control several years ago — is once again on a relatively steady course.

For users, producers and traders, however, the key question is perhaps the most obvious one: Given the turbulence of recent years, how long will current market conditions prevail? Cautions one national silver expert: "For the small trader, silver is a treacherous market."

A sales official for a top New York-based silver producer, ASARCO, Inc., noting a recent one-day price change of 14 cents an ounce, adds: "Silver is the most actively traded commodity in the United States, so you can continue to expect violent price swings."

One factor that some analysts believe could possibly change 1977 market conditions is the possibility of copper strikes this summer, when many producers face contract renewals with their labor forces. Silver production, to a great extent, remains a coproduct or by-product of production of other base metals, including copper. Such a strike, if it developed, could be expected to add turbulence to the market.

During 1976, prices fluctuated from a low of \$3.81 an ounce on Jan. 26, to a high of \$5.10 on July 6. The lowest price to date this year was \$4.30 on Jan. 11, with a current high of \$4.96 on March 21.

Conclusion posed

Based on talks with several domestic silver specialists and examination of a recent World Bank analysis, some conclusions about the silver outlook for the next several years seem



By a staff photographer

Silver: will stability prevail?

plausible. Silver specialists caution, however, that after the ups and downs of recent years, market changes could always come at any time. A likely forecast:

• Total world mine production, according to World Bank estimates, is expected to rise as much as 3 percent annually through the 1970s and into the early 1980s.

At the same time, consumption will continue to run ahead of mine output, which could mean, according to the World Bank, that by 1980 there might be an annual deficit running around 285 million troy ounces. This deficit would have to be filled through secondary

sources, such as melted coins, liquidation of speculative holdings, and other stocks.

This compares with more recent "consumption gaps" of 100 to 150 million ounces annually, which have been easily met through secondary sources.

• Long-term use, however, remains more questionable. Some specialists see a slight U.S. increase this year. While an upsurge in the U.S. economy (particularly in housing) could pressure stepped-up use, more traditional users tend to continue to cut back supplies. Silver use has fallen off sharply in the U.S. over the past decade.

• Finally, the price of silver is expected to "average at between \$4.20 and \$4.60 per ounce this year," according to Welter L. Frankland Jr., executive vice-president of the Washington, D.C.-based Silver Users Association.

The copyrighted 1976 Silver Market Review published by Handy & Herman also expects 1977 market conditions, barring developments such as high inflation, to be similar to 1976 conditions. The 1976 average price was \$4.35 an ounce, with a high of \$5.10.

Decade's shifts traced

The turbulence in the silver market over the past several years can quickly be seen identified by noting price levels, starting in 1966 when the government in effect fixed its price.

	High	Low	Average
1966	1.29	1.29	1.29
1970	1.93	1.57	1.77
1973	3.29	1.99	2.59
1974	6.70	3.27	4.71
1975	5.23	3.91	4.42
1976	5.10	3.92	4.35

In contrast, the current relative steadiness in the silver market, despite some dramatic day-to-day price shifts, appears to be dominant for the time being. "I think the market has rather settled down," says Robert Helms, credit manager of Hendy & Harman, who calls the current action "uneventful."

Mr. Helms holds that the average price this

year will be better than \$4.50 an ounce. But, he says, there are many "ifs," including the state of the economy and the copper strike possibility.

According to World Bank estimates, a significant part of the new silver mine production through 1980 will come from Canada, the U.S., Mexico, and Honduras.

In Canada, for example, expanded production is planned at the Kidd Creek Mine in Ontario (Escahill Mining, Ltd.), as well as by Mattabi Mines, Ltd., Equity Mining, and K. Med Silver Company.

In Mexico, according to the bank, some marginal deposits are being developed and a concentration plant is under way at the Eucandito mine in northern Mexico (Torunex Mining Developers). In Honduras, according to the bank, a joint silver, lead, and zinc project is being wrapped up at El Michilo (Rosario Resources).

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INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS
HIGHLIGHTS

Saudi transplant telephone booths

Businessmen visiting Saudi Arabia are encouraged by recent efforts to facilitate worldwide as well as internal communications — both in text and voice equipment. Busy street corners in many big Saudi cities have eye-catching red telephone booths. However, most phone calls still require company or hotel operator assistance. Most of the booths, bought two years ago, secondhand from Britain's General Post Office, are waiting to be booked up.

travel

Hong Kong: British Empire's last hurrah

By Leavitt F. Morris
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong
This exotic Far Eastern metropolis has long been known for its shopping bargains. But there are many other reasons to visit Hong Kong: its peaceful countryside, sleepy fishing villages, narrow streets lined with gift shops and temples, and verdant hillsides rising abruptly from the sea with high-rises clinging precariously to their steep sides.

To get a good view of the city and of its hundreds of surrounding picturesque, uninhabited islands, you can take any one of a number of land and water tours run by Hong Kong tourist agencies and staffed by guides who are fluent in several languages, including English.

One of the most fascinating of these is an evening ferry tour, which leaves from the Herby Restaurant pier daily at 6 p.m. The four-hour trip costs \$5 (U.S.) per person and includes a four-course Chinese dinner.

The ferry circles the island and makes several stops on the island and on Kowloon to pick up passengers. A highlight of the trip is a stop at the fishing village of Aberdeen, where junks and deep-sea trawlers can be seen riding at anchor.

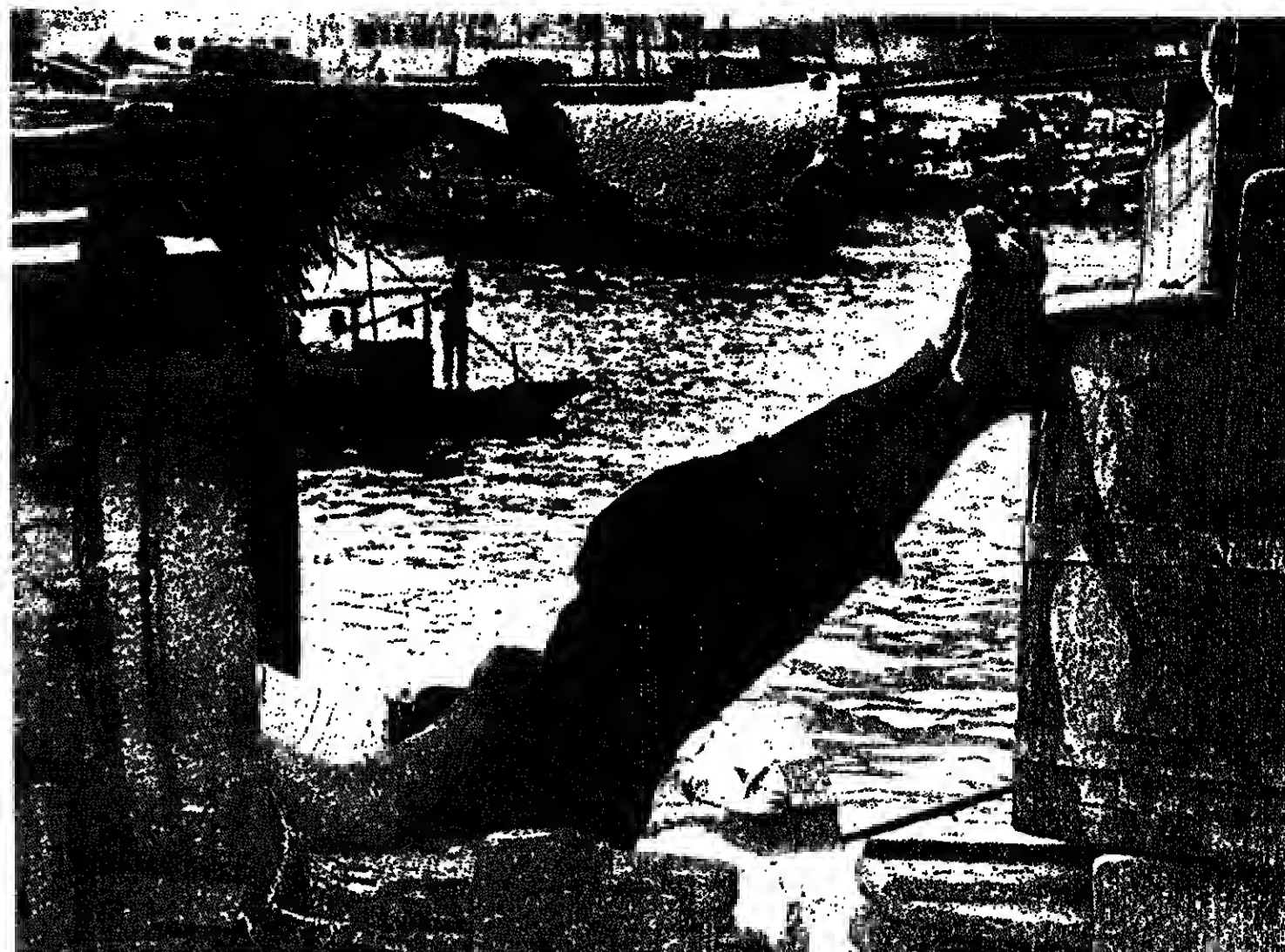
As darkness closes in the shoreline and hillsides are a blaze of lights from the multi-story buildings, forming a golden link across the skyline.

The ferry returns to Hong Kong at 10:30 p.m.

Another ferry tour I found most interesting goes to the island of Cheung Chau, four miles east of Hong Kong. There are no automobiles on the island. Its inhabitants are mostly Cantonese who make their livings primarily by fishing and in related trades.

Cheung Chau has an area of about one square mile. Its streets are so narrow, so lined with small shops and fruit and vegetable stands, that two people walking abreast must step aside to let another person pass by. The streets and buildings are quite photogenic, and people seem to have no objection to posing or carrying on with their duties with cameras pointed at them.

In the western bay of the island there is a sheltered anchorage for hundreds of fishing



By Gordon H. Converse, chief photographer

What better way to escape the noisiness of Hong Kong Harbor than to sleep with your head in a barrel

craft, ranging from the smallest sampan to the largest ocean-going junk.

For such a small island, there are many temples — Kwun Yam Temple, Pak Tai Temple, Hung Shing Temple, and four Tin Hau temples. Best known and most accessible is the Pak Tai Temple. We were told that this temple is located in a good "Fung Shui" position. Fung Shui, a position in Chinese geomancy, means the balance between wind and water.

One popular land tour takes you aboard a Hong Kong tram, since 1904 the principal means of public transportation in the colony. Now, 73 years later, it still is considered the best and least expensive way for groups to see the city of Victoria and the north shore of the island.

One of the most heavily patronized tram

tours begins in the early evening at the Happy Valley depot. From there the tram makes its way westward through Wan Chai, home of Richard Mason's famous character, Susie Wong. The half-hour tour ends at the "poor man's nightclub," where every night a parking lot comes alive with hawkers selling items galore at very low prices.

The combination junk-bus-tram tour starts off with a cruise on a Chinese junk through the harbor to the small fishing village of Lei-U-Mun, guardian of the eastern entrance to Hong Kong Harbor. There, a wide variety of marine life can be seen in tanks. From Blaka Pier, a double-decker bus takes you through the Suss Wong district to the tram depot in Sharp Street, where you will board a tram to make a loop around the race course.

The tour continues to Wan Chai where shops sell everything from jewelry to fine furniture. From this point, the tour goes through Hong Kong's leading business-financial center, and farther along passes shops selling rows of pressed ducks and dried marine products. At Whitty Street you leave the tram and get back onto the bus, which travels along Mount Davis Road through residential areas, past Hong Kong University, and finally down Garden Road and back to Blake Pier. The cost of the tour is \$12 U.S.

Since my last visit here not too many years ago, Hong Kong has undergone a major face-lifting. The time-lining the Kowloon side el-

ready carries considerable motor and bus traffic, although there are still some local motorbikes who prefer to transport their cars aboard the Star Ferry. Under construction at this moment and disrupting the flow of traffic in many areas is the subway system, which many people here see little need of. For one, would continue to use the Star Ferry in making the crossing from Kowloon to the Victoria side, as the short ride provides pleasant views of the harbor and its shipping activities. It is predicted that when the subway goes into operation the Star Ferry will still get enough passengers to justify its existence.

There are plans to build another hotel here, a 650-room luxury hotel situated right on the Kowloon waterfront. It is to be known as the Regent of Hong Kong.

However, many of us who have made a number of visits to Hong Kong still feel the 50-year-old Peninsula provides some of the most comfortable and largest rooms of any hotel here, with superior service in all of its departments. There was a time when there were plans to tear down the Peninsula, but the adverse reaction from many former guests helped to force the abandonment of the plan.

I just spent a week there; it was good to leave knowing that this grand old hotel will be accommodating guests in its present location for many years to come.

For some day I am coming back again.

Ludwig's Neuschwanstein

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The improbable monument to Bavaria's "Mad" King Ludwig II called Neuschwanstein castle in Germany has been likened to a slice of Disneyland combined with a dash of Richard Wagner.

Looking like a film set for a children's fairy tale, the storybook castle is perched high in the Bavarian Alps displaying its profusion of towers, crenellations, and palisades. The total bill for the extravagant edifice came to \$1,000,000, gold marks and that did not include the furnishings.

Ludwig reigned from 1864 until his death in 1886. An eccentric bachelor, he received few guests in his extravagant hideaway. He preferred to sleep away the day, drink for breakfast in the evening.

Richard Wagner, Ludwig built a lake complete with swans into one of the upper rooms of the castle as a homage to "Lohengrin."

On model nights the king is said to have paced the castle's ramparts or galloped through the courtyard, pretending to be Siegfried or Parsifal, heroes of Germanic legend and characters in his favorite composer's works.

Ludwig's eccentricities and growing inebriation proved his undoing. A panel of psychiatrists declared him "officially insane" and on June 12, 1886, he received word in Neuschwanstein that his uncle had taken over as regent.

Ludwig was exiled to another castle, but lived there only a day. His body was found the following morning in a nearby lake. The mystery of his death was never solved, but Neuschwanstein still stands as a monument to a man who tried to turn his dream world into reality.

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Welsh crafts

Two new booklets — "Museums and Art Galleries" and "Crafts and Rural Industries" — now are available.

Welsh museums are utilizing lively new display techniques to cover a wide range of Welsh industrial, military, and folk life.

The crafts booklet describes some 160 workshops that welcome tourists, with details of access and opening times.

The booklets are available by mail for 25p from the Wales Tourist Board, W.D.O., P.O. Box 151, Cardiff CF1 1XS.

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Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (C) = commercial rates.

	U.S.	British P.	German M.	French F.	Dutch G.	Belgian B.	Swiss S.
New York		1.7191	.4295	.2913	.4017	.27405	.3958
London	.5817		.2446	.1171	.2345	.21540	.2392
Frankfurt	2.3271	4.6222		.2787	.5950	.26520	.3413
Paris	4.9377	9.8399	1.0000		1.2094	.13610	.1562
Amsterdam	2.1771	4.2583	1.0416	.5085		.26780	.3863
Bremen	26.4897	52.7284	15.3439	7.2493	11.7398		14.4408
Stockholm	2.0255	4.2433	1.0624	.5085	1.0200	.59320	

The following are U.S. dollar values only. Argentine peso: .02025. Australian dollar: 1.1122. Danish krone: 1986. Italian lire: .001127. Japanese yen: .003959. New Zealand dollar: .6646. South African rand: 1.1618.
Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston

arts/books

Zeffirelli's 'Jesus of Nazareth' on television

By Arthur Unger

"Jesus of Nazareth" which appeared on London's ATV on April 3 was shown in the United States amidst great controversy. Certain fundamentalists who read that director Franco Zeffirelli was treating Jesus as "a man rather than as God," denounced the film without seeing it. However, when finally it was previewed by representatives of just about every religious organization, there seemed to be almost unanimous opinion that the film is valid, tasteful, authentic, sensitive to differing interpretations, and, according to Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, national director of inter-religious affairs of the American Jewish Congress, "an important film which should once and for all make it clear that Jesus belongs to the Jewish tradition as well as the Christian."

While many religious leaders proclaim the film for its taste and authenticity, what many of them forget to add is that it is also a superbly engrossing entertainment.

I have seen close to three hours of highlights

from the star-studded film. I have listened to Sir Low Grade and Vincenzo Labella of ITC-RAI who co-produced it, Franco Zeffirelli who directed it, and even Robert Powell who plays the part of Jesus, talk about the film, their belief in it, their faith in the world's acceptance of this superb production. In the enthusiasm of their participation, they perhaps overlook the fact that in attempting to be all things to all religions, they have eliminated just a bit of the zealot fire which might have burned in a more partisan version.

While many of the miracles are realistically re-enacted, some, because of time limitations, have been omitted. The resurrection, in a postlude, is made very specific, with a scene in which a returned Jesus sits among his disciples.

For anybody deeply involved in religion there will be questions, there will be differences, there will be arched eyebrows at particular moments, and there will be questions of interpretation.

But in the long run, what comes through the

TV tube is an earnest, honest attempt to tell the story of Jesus with fidelity, sincerity, and great respect, while at the same time catching and holding the attention of the potential 400 million TV audience estimated for its showings in England, Italy, and the U.S. before it eventually becomes a theatrically released motion picture.

In its own straightforward way, "Jesus of Nazareth" starts out a bit like a Jewish "Roots." Jesus is depicted as a nice Jewish boy from Nazareth who goes through the rites of his religion. However, his relationship to Mary and to God have been clearly spelled out and his eventual recognition, miracle-making, crucifixion, and resurrection move forward inexorably.

All the while, Jesus and the people around him become utterly believable characters in a spiritual-historical drama which combines elements of Cecil B. De Mille with Shakespearean tableaux. In addition there are sensitive human relationships such as director Zeffirelli managed to squeeze from his actors in his famous

version of "Romeo and Juliet." Mary, by the way, is played by Olivia Hussey, whom you may best remember as Zeffirelli's Juliet.

Also included in the cast are just about every major actor within a radius of 2,000 miles of Morocco, where much of the location shooting was made. To name just a few — Anne Bancroft, James Mason, Ralph Richardson, Laurence Olivier, Michael York, Christopher Plummer, Rod Steiger, Peter Ustinov, and so on. Only Rod Steiger as Pontius Pilate, seems a bit out of character as he does his "method" bit while the other actors opt for more spiritual interpretations of their roles. Excluding Ustinov, of course, who makes Herod into a Peter Herod, of sorts.

Since there was a great attempt to make this a popular "Jesus" rather than a religious film limited in interest to church groups, the director went to great lengths to present familiar elements in acceptable ways. For instance, you may recognize the Velázquez and Dürer Jesus images in several of the shots. The makers of the film go the safe route of presenting easily identifiable images to millions of people who are used to seeing their religious inspiration in specific poses. So, don't search for wild innovation and wacky interpretations.

According to director Zeffirelli: "This film is the ultimate effort we could manage today to illustrate the God in man." It is an effort that succeeds effectively on its own pop-culture terms without in any way compromising spiritual sensitivities.

'Two-Minute Warning'

"Two-Minute Warning" is the first in a wave of stadium disaster movies. ("Black Sunday" will feature terrorists at the Super Bowl.) The championship game is on and a sniper stationed behind the scoreboard. Charles Heston is the chief cop. John Cassavetes is head of the SWAT team called in to save the day. Living off "Grand Hotel"-type problems in the crowd are Gene Rowlands, Jack Klugman, David Janssen, Beau Bridges, Walter Pidgeon (picking pockets again), Marilyn Ross, and David Groh. Oh yes, and there's Martin Balsam. And Brock Peters. And . . .

Larry Peerce's technical skill and all these stars unfortunately don't add any sense to the script, which leads from ominous to disaster with little intelligence along the way. There are a few weakly suspenseful twinges, but "Warning" is finally as pointless as its own violence.



Leigh Dillay as Churchill in 'Eagle Has Landed': ersatz atmosphere

Film review: 'The Eagle Has Landed'

By David Sterritt

"The Eagle Has Landed" also comes from a popular novel, and also has a long list of stars. Robert Duvall is a Nazi charged with kidnapping Winston Churchill as World War II draws to a close. Donald Sutherland is the tipping Irishman and Michael Caine the fanatical paratrooper who help him out. Then there's Anthony Quayle as a skeptical Nazi, Jenny Agutter as the loyal interest, Donald Pleasence as Himmler, Jean Marsh as a subversive Englishwoman, Judy Geeson as someone who stands around with no particular part to play, and Larry Hagman as an incompetent Colonel Plitt who is, as they say, the pit.

Many of these actors are more than capable, but it is hard for them to accomplish much in the hysterical atmosphere of Tom Mankiewicz's screenplay, which lurches when it should be building and pours on "irony" when it should be concentrating on making sense. Director John Sturges is a man of long experience in the adventure format; he opts too often for atmosphere instead of suspense, however, thus diluting the story and diverting attention from the main business at hand.

Worse, the atmosphere is ersatz — there are whole scenes that could have been lifted from other hackneyed war dramas, and scarcely a moment of real human feeling amid all the broad gestures and occasional howling clichés. It's a big, noisy, and sometimes bloody package. But an unimposing one, for all that.

Biography: Liv Ullmann's 'Changing'

Changing, by Liv Ullmann. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 256 pp. \$8.95. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson. £6.95.

By Henrietta Buckmaster. A remarkable book, by a woman about a woman — herself.

Liv Ullmann is an international film star, as well known abroad as in her native Norway. But this is the least of her attributes in this book.

She is a woman who lives at many levels, and the book is an exceptional interweaving of what she thinks, feels, and is. From her childhood, happy and full of fantasies, she learned a sense of people, of touching, of life moving about and engaging her, of human vibrancy. She remembers the world of a child as simply as though an open door led back to events. And these are child remembrances, not the remembrances of a child grown up.

Yet they slip in and out of her adulthood. Time has no sequence in this book; what existed then exists now — the same time merely seen from different points of view. This creates a fabric of extraordinary protection and durability, as though she knows her life as a whole, continuously being observed and learned.

In a plausible sort of way her book is like a Bergman film (she is one of Ingmar Bergman's Indispensables) in its evocation of details and perception. Yet her own center is so clear that one is convinced that her intuitive power as an actress is simply the mirror image of her life insights.

She talks of her brief happy/unhappy marriage, remembered with tenderness. She speaks of her relationship with Bergman, the father of her daughter, with great discretion, though their long professional relation and their influence, as artists on each other is continuous. "It was

the first time I met a film director who let me unveil feelings and thoughts no one else had recognized. A director who listened patiently, his index finger to his temple, and who understood everything I was trying to express. A genius who created an atmosphere in which everything could happen — even that which I had not known about myself."

Her sense of friendship moves very deeply; "nothing ever comes to an end. Wherever one has sunk roots that emanate from one's best and truest self, one will always find a home."

Her lively and attractive child, Linn, is the motif through the book. The child's security and growth are as dear to her as her own independence — though the problems of a mother who is an independent woman and an actress are manifold and aggressive. Somehow she manages to translate the magic and magiclessness of inter-

Henrietta Buckmaster is the editor of the Monitor's Home Forum page.

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When your child is learning to write: what you can do

By Richard Armour
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Writing is rightfully, or rightfully, the second of the "three Rs." Reading is usually learned first, though there may be early attempts by the child to write his or her name, along with drawing simple pictures.

Teachers use various methods to teach writing, often by having students imitate large capital letters in a book or letters written on the blackboard. Once the child has learned to write the letters of the alphabet and to recognize the sound each letter represents, the way is open to writing words.

Writing at first is done by printing letters. Not until second grade, for some students, and

not until third grade for others, do they tackle the much more difficult cursive writing, which we think of as handwriting. Now the letters are rounded rather than square, are joined to one another, and, compared with the stiff letters of printing, seem to flow.

You'll be shown

Learning to write correctly and clearly is not easy at first, but once learned it progresses rapidly. The writing may still be larger and more studied or self-conscious than an adult's writing. But this may be an advantage, making it more legible. Certainly it doesn't resemble the cursive or cursive way a doctor writes on a prescription blank.

You will probably not have to ask your child whether he or she can write. Your child will be

quick to show you the first letter, then the first sentence written in large printed letters. The same eagerness and pride will be present when the child can show you a sample of cursive writing, a great step forward. You will not have to ask, "Can you write?" The child probably knows the word "cursive" too.

But since improvement in writing comes from much practice, you can and should ask your child to write a certain word, at first a very simple one. Watch with interest while the child writes, offering help if needed and asked for, but not crowding in too much. The child will probably wish to surprise you with the ability to write a new word or a short sentence.

As with reading, your function as a parent is not to be critical, not to take away confidence, but to exclaim with pleasure, to compliment, and to play with it while the child writes more. You can also show how to write a certain letter or word, not shaming the child with how much better you can write, but helping, modestly, by example.

Extra patience needed

As your child moves up from grade to grade, you will, or should, see writing improvement. The writing should be surer, clearer, and faster. You may wish to get in touch with the teacher and ask about the teaching methods being used. Ask also how you can help at home. It will take more patience to stay with the child, making suggestions of things to write about, and then examining the results, than being read to by the youngster who has just learned to read.

'Beck' to the typewriter

Starting as early as the second or third grade, depending on the ability of the students, the teacher may read a story or show a short film to the children. Then the teacher asks them to write what they remember of it. Your child will probably voluntarily tell you of the experience. If not, you can ask, "What are you doing in school that makes your writing so much better?"

As early, with some, as first grade, writing

education



will begin to involve the use of punctuation marks. The easy and most-used ones are learned first, such as the period and comma. Later will come the colon, semicolon, and the rest of the 16 marks that are so important in conveying meaning.

Children like to play around with a typewriter. At least they do at our house. Earlier and earlier they are taking typing lessons and learning to type. Once they can type, they can write as clearly as anyone else.

Interestingly, as they go forward they go back, in a sense. Letters produced by a typewriter, though clearer and more uniform, are like those they made in that first stage, when they were printing, before they learned cursive writing. But after all, a typewriter makes letters such as they encounter when they read, unless they read a handwritten message or note.

You may disagree about the early use of the typewriter. You may equate the typewriter for writing with the computer for working out problems in arithmetic. I am willing to compromise. Buy your child a typewriter for having mastered the ability to write clearly with a pencil or pen. But not one day before.

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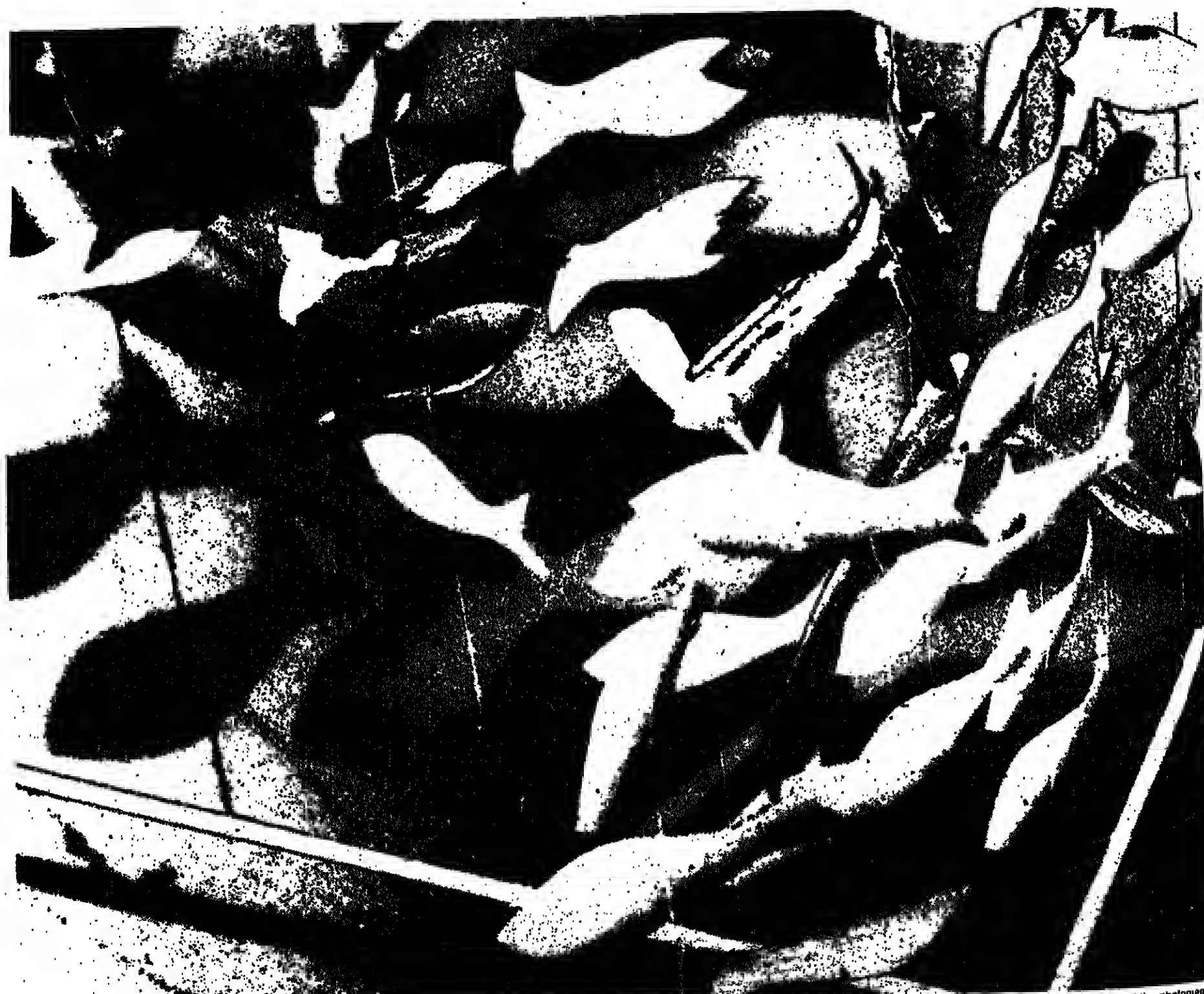
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'Pluses' 1976: Photograph by Egon Egono

Looking for something different

"I'm a cook," says 77-year-old photographer Egono. "There are many ways to cook a goose." He goes on — in this case looking at the fish that bobs from the printed page. "You can have it boiled, fried, Chinese style," he smiles. "There is one thing in art you must watch out for: It is not to repeat yourself."

"There are little tricks." The photographer peers out mischievously from behind dark-rimmed glasses. We see this photograph whose white forms and shadows seem like inner and outer images of reality, twin selves lodged in a Platonic cave. The weird fluvial school swimming in some underworld tank is not so far from life, it seems. "Know what it is?" he asks cheerfully turning the photograph upside down. He sees me squint per-

plexedly. "See the strings?" "Ye-ess." In the end, apparently, the ethereal forms and counterforms evolved from the photographer's glimpse of what must have been a rather ordinary mobile in the window of a Beacon Hill apartment.

So it is: the source of the figures is explained but (thankfully) not the mystery. Nor the ceaseless energy of a photographer at work — or play — for more than six decades. Egono, who began photographing women in caricatures of anguish and ecstasy for Italian advertisements, adopted the small "toy" 35mm. camera early ("I was always progressive," he says) and is still mastering new tricks.

"Eschew Obfuscation," says a sign in his paneled basement studio. Egono does the op-

posite, enjoying himself mightily all the while, smiling as he shows a study of the Tower of Pisa made upright in his photograph. "I can't tell you how," he says secretively as he favors the righted image anew.

In a few fleeting hours, the photographer drags out boxes of old work in many modes — from picturesquely foggy landscapes in the style of their day to a new abstraction which turns out to be the view through the base of an abstract sculpture. "Just playing around" is the way he describes it. The delight is obvious. And the control. "I can do it the way I want to."

Quick-eyed, nimble, Egono's photographs now number in the tens of thousands and he has decided to show them again. There are the romantic soft-focus views of the '20s and

'30s and the journalistic work in "Milestones in Nazi History." It is a career that paid for itself with child portraits in Italy and travel photos that fill a scrapbook.

A journeyman/photographer Egono composes, moves, develops, transforms his camera and his darkroom with as much facility as a draftsman uses charcoal on a fluid white sheet. "You must really be looking for different things," this non-stetic surveyor of the static scene insists. Egono is "interested in everything . . . like a kid," and fun in the operative word: "I had fun doing it," he describes but again, does not completely explain the tireless zest that engages him in these transformations.

John Holtz

Starters and Jumpers

"But look, the morn in russet mantle clad
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastern hill."

Well said, Horatio. Dawn brings out the hare streak in most of us. Perhaps this is why my own heroic streak doesn't surface too often. It did the other morning, though, it was "Jumpers" that did it.

The immense popularity of this play by Tom Stoppard has resulted in sharp competition for seats at the National. A hundred tickets are kept back until the day of performance; the box office opens at 8:30 a.m.; queuing starts at 9:45; the theater can take up to 45 minutes to reach from another end of London; dawn overtakes the sky at about six o'clock. From all of which it may be deduced that in order to see "Jumpers" at dusk a man may be unable to escape seeing dawn . . . at dawn.

When I reached the theater enough light had percolated through the atmosphere to show off the baffling formal complexity of the concrete building. I stood outside the advance booking office, compounding my early-rising smugness with self-congratulation that I had beaten all-comers to the queue. A refreshing breeze wafted off the river. Pleasant, I'd soon have my ticket.

Five minutes went by. No one else came. Feeling a little chilly I walked down the steps. It was then I caught sight of people outside another part of the building (or is it buildings?). They must be queuing for something, I thought. I watched them for a while, and a suspicion came over me. Quick-thinking and dawn don't always go together.

I walked nonchalantly across the intervening space. A man and a girl were at the end of the line. "Are you queuing . . . ?" I enquired. They nodded. "For tickets . . . ?" I enquired. They nodded. "For tonight . . . ?" I enquired. They nodded. "For 'Jumpers'?" they added. I nodded . . . and joined the queue.

Time, as they say, passed. I took out a book: "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead" by the same playwright as "Jumpers." I'd seen it eight years ago in New York. I remembered the odd mixture of intellectual elegance and fatalism, but other than its copy-turvy connections with "Hamlet," little of the detail remained.

The South Bank of the Thames just after dawn did not prove ideal country for reacquaintance with "Roe" and "Gull." I'd got no further than the 85th coin-spin that turns up heads, when my right hand felt it would prefer to be in my coat pocket. My left hand sew me through to the entrance of the six tragedians, when I, too, concluded that the "pleasure" was actually more of an "ley

tion after all: might keep my mind off the cold comfort of this dawn. I flipped the pages over, arriving carelessly at:—

ROS: That must be east, then. I think we can assume that.

GULL: I'm assuming nothing.

ROS: No, it's all right. That's the sun. East.

GULL: (looks up). Where?

ROS: I watched it come up.

GULL: No . . . it was light all the time, you see, and you opened your eyes very, very slowly. If you'd been facing back there you'd be sweating THAT was east.

ROS: (standing up): You're a mass of prejudice.

GULL: I've been taken in before.

That's the flavor. Two figures aske with uncertainty. Not even sure of sunrise. A few pages further on:

ROS: Yes, it's lighter than it was. It'll be light soon . . .

The twisting logic, converging on ultimate darkness. "It's colder than it was," I thought, "It'll be a heatwave soon." But the thought somehow lacked persuasion. My legs started to jitter; the freezing gale had become a piercing stream. "Oh-oh-oh-oh," I said to my neighbor, "J-jumpers h-better be w-worth it!"

She agreed. "Sadistic system, isn't it?" A pause. "Still it's not as bad as the 'Hamlet.' You have to queue all night for that."

"I think I'd give him a miss."

I looked at my watch: still a whole hour to go. I really began to wonder if I'd last out. . . . The line grew: my determination intensified. After all, I'd undergone dawn for this. I couldn't give in now. I stamped a bit. The idea seemed to catch on. Soon half the queue was stamping and side-slapping and jumping. . . . Jumpers. . . . Hamlet all night! . . . Why doesn't some commercially minded individual serve soup? Here's a cap-tiva market, if ever.

Ten minutes passed. Fifteen. Seventeen. Watched time never boils. Oh that this too, too solid flesh would melt. No chance! Or to put it another way:

HAM: The air bites shrewdly; it is very cold.

HOI: 'Tis nipping and an eager air.

HAM: What hour now?

At that point I decided that only heroism and fortitude would see me through. Chattering from the teeth downward, I firmly determined to wait until those doors opened, whatever . . .

And they did, finally; though, for the record, I'm not sure that they weren't three or four minutes late, just to make sure. I presume, that we had really earned our cheap tickets. "Readiness," as Ham said, "is all." We jumpers were ready all right. Like sheep we came in from the cold. Roe and Gull would never have lived through it.

Christopher Andreas

Willowsong

The tree was singing.
Its song was leavess.
Greensound willowsong
ancient/natal
loty/earthy
narrowly ruled
beautiful melody
in verdant vernell.
The attentive lake
shivered with excitement.

The rufgrau bird paused
respectfully mute.
As for me
I was beside myself
a thousand times
with wonder/delight/joy
and so became a cheering throng
around the singing tree.

Margaret Toude

The Monitor's religious article

What can we hope for?

Some people are afraid to hope, afraid that if they anticipate really good things they will be disappointed and then feel worse than if they had not hoped at all. And then there are those who always anticipate the worst, in order to be happily surprised when something good comes along. Those of both groups will say they act from experience — that they respond with such fears because of what has so often happened to them in the past.

In one sense Christian Science supports their lack of hope and their anticipation of failure — but only because it can furnish a new kind of hope and an anticipation of good that is well and properly founded. The point is this: when we trust in matter as the source of good, when we believe that our lives are subject to the happenstance of outward circumstance, it is truly a gamble what will happen to us. In that case, it would be well if we were not hopeful or if we anticipated the worst.

But the better way, and the available way, was shown in the master Christ's teachings. Jesus said, for instance, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt . . . but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven." And he added, "Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

If our "heart," if our desire and hope, is for spiritual gain, for "treasures in heaven," we will never fear that we are expecting too much in life. It is the material sense of existence — the belief that we are simply objects in a universe of things, the sport of circumstances — that spoils our desire and hope. When we discover, when we understand, that man is the spiritual likeness of God endowed with dominion, we feel a new kind of freedom to anticipate good without fear of reversal. It is a marvelous feeling.

Mary Baker Eddy, in whose writings one can find a reinstatement of the original Christianity taught by Christ Jesus, writes: "What is termed material sense can report only a morbid temporary sense of things, whereas spiritual sense can bear witness only to Truth. To material sense, the unreal is the real until this sense is corrected by Christian Science." And she continues, "Spiritual sense, contradicting the material sense, involves intuition, hope, faith, understanding, fruition, reality." Further along, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science says, "When the real is attained, which is announced by Science, joy is no longer a trembler, nor is hope a cheat."

What, then, should we do when we are wanting something good to happen, some specific thing? It may be a right thing that we hope for, or it may be wrong — that issue is often beyond our human wisdom to determine. What we can decide is to reach out for spiritual gain, and think less of material

changes. This does not mean to reach for something intangible — not at all! What, for instance, is more tangible than the peace that comes from understanding that man is here and now the reflection of God? What can be more tangible than the assurance that — to use Paul's words to the Colossians — our lives are "hid with Christ in God," that our being is spiritual, not an arrangement of matter and material circumstances?

When we begin to develop our spiritual sense, when we have begun to learn to count on our atoms as children of God for present support and gain, then our outward circumstances will indicate in an increasingly harmonious and happy way the full possibilities of being. We will no longer be afraid to hope, and our anticipation will be of continued good.

*Matthew 6:19-21; **Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 208; †Colossians 3:3.

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David Andrew Benish

OPINION AND...

Joseph C. Harsch

The real 'present danger'

The American welkin continues to ring with warnings of impending doom to be wreaked upon the United States by allegedly superior Soviet weapons unless something drastic is done about it at once. Presumably what must be done at once is (A) reject any effort by Moscow to entangle Washington in a SALT II agreement and (B) launch new American weapons programs well beyond anything the Republicans under Gerald Ford thought necessary or desirable.

Part A has been taken care of for Washington by an obliging Moscow. The Soviets are more anti-SALT II than American "hawk." Part B is not really very controversial. The Carter administration seems more inclined to new weapons than was its predecessor. The real issue over weapons seems to be one of choice. The military establishment is not yet of one mind about weapons priorities.

While the American "hawks" argue with each other over just which new weapons are most needed to avert their nightmare of Soviet military "superiority," I would like to set forth two reasons why it seems to me that talk of a military "present danger" is diverting attention from a more serious danger to the position of the United States in the world.

The first is that if the Soviets would use a moment of actual military superiority to the

decisive disadvantage of the United States why did they not act when they did have effective superiority?

During the peak of the Vietnam war the best of American combat power was not only deployed but deeply entangled in Vietnam. More than that, the presence in far Asia of America's best divisions, best armor, much of its sea power and even much of its strategic as well as tactical air power caused China to deploy much of its combat strength along its southeastern coast.

During that phase of history which lasted from the spring of 1965 to 1972 the United States was a lesser military factor in Europe. Moscow's Central Asian flank was safe and secure.

The power of Moscow over Europe at that time was at a new peak. It could have committed almost its entire strength against the forces of NATO.

Even if we take at full face value all the American "hawks" say about the present rise of Soviet military strength, the effective Soviet strength on the European front today is relatively less today than it was from 1965 to 1972. It is less because all of American strength is available for that front and substantial Soviet strength has to be committed, as it is, to Cen-

tral Asia. The relative American position would have to deteriorate well below its present level (which the Carter White House is not inclined to permit) before the Soviets would be as well off as they were during the American deployment in Vietnam. Today Moscow has a two-front military problem. Washington has only a one-front problem.

The other reason is economic. Most NATO countries are in serious inflation trouble. The prospects for the American economy are uncertain. Moscow is more likely to fall heir to the overlordship of the world from Western economic failure than from their own military power. Any sensible person in the Kremlin is bound to ask himself, "Why risk everything we have in the Soviet Union in an uncertain military venture when the capitalist countries are in their worst economic condition since the Great Depression of the thirties?"

Seen from Moscow, the prospects for a "take over" from Western economic weakness must seem promising indeed.

Communism has reached unprecedented political strength in France and Italy, due largely to the economic failures of the existing governments in those countries. Britain, due to double-digit inflation, is so weakened as both an economic and a world power that there is

no parallel in modern history. This is probably the lowest point Britain has reached since its armies were thrown out of France at the end of the Hundred Years War. That was in the year A.D. 1453.

January saw 12 percent inflation in the United States. The American stock market continues to decline because the American investment community is not convinced that President Carter wants seriously to check inflation. It is a reasonable presumption that the American inflation breaks loose again there will then be another recession. That in turn means further weakening of the NATO alliance.

A "worst case" view of the condition of the economies of the United States and of its friends and allies is bleaker than any "worst case" view of their position to the military balance. If they could regain as much economic strength as they have of military strength they could stop worrying. As it is, the real present danger is from inflation and its potential damage to the Western alliances.

This condition could be reversed if Mr. Carter proved by his actions that he regards inflation as his first enemy. There are some signs that he does, but not enough yet to convince the investing community.

Richard Nixon and his tapes

Melvin Maddocks

Richard M. Nixon, as everybody cannot fail to know, is back on tape and coming our way — all packaged this time as neatly and professionally as "Happy Days" or any other show you care to name. David Frost reportedly paid more than \$500,000 for the right to interview the former president, and with that kind of money little goes left to chance. Since July a team of researchers has been digging up enough questions for Mr. Frost to fill 12 two-hour taping sessions, from which the four 90-minute telecasts will be culled that begin running May 4.

As the half-million dollar tape rolls, among these questions, we hope, will be this question, asked in all seriousness: "How do you feel about tape?"

Why didn't Mr. Nixon destroy the Watergate tapes? The question has never been answered satisfactorily.

Magnetic tape is the most fragile of historical repositories. A cuneiform tablet must be broken and rebroken by a deliberate act of violence. One must pay for the job in energy and concentration. Paper requires fire, and a good fire. The arsonist must bring inflammables and build his pyre right. Even so, one last document may escape during charring. Or a genius will come along who can practically read the ashes.

But to erase a tape is, as Rosemary Woodie reminded us, so effortless that one can do it without thinking. It is a negative action. One simply neglects to lift a forgetful foot, and the job is done fully, efficiently, and forever.

What one stamped on clay or wrote down on papyrus, parchment, or paper may be recorded again. What is recorded on tape can be recorded only once. The com-

ing together of voices on a particular day, with a particular set of problems, in a particular frame of mind about them — and the weather outside, and what one had for lunch — all this cannot be reconstituted for a future microphone.

Why, then, did Mr. Nixon not destroy those utterly destructible loops that bound him so vividly to moments of incriminating history?

A careful man with a proven gift for survival did an inexplicable thing, inspiring analysts, professional and otherwise, to talk about "the two Nixons." That may be. But if he is a unique "case history," Mr. Nixon is also part-Everyman, in the way that any tragic protagonist in a play represents his audience at his moment of crisis. And so, after Mr. Frost is through, perhaps we ought to ask ourselves: "How do we feel about tape?"

Obviously there can be a dozen different answers. But quite a few of those may be more ambiguous than we imagine. What we share with Mr. Nixon is a world that seems to self-dissolve as it goes on. There is so much change that we all tend to become as adaptable as politicians. Traditions only make you out of date for the present; a too-firm code of behavior disqualifies you for the future. He travels fast who travels light. In our bodies, in our personalities, we are inclined to be nomads.

But the advantage of the space traveler is also his disadvantage. The freedom of having no reference points finally becomes his agony. At this point, we chameleon-moderns, dizzying ourselves by the speed with which we move from mode to fashionable mode, from town to town, from job to job, from love to love, clutch our photograph albums to verify our past and therefore our present. We turn to our machines — our cameras and, yes, our tape recorders — to authenticate ourselves. Not just to prove that this or that happened, but that something called "I" exists. Look! Listen! I told you. There I am.

The pharaohs had their pyramids. We have our home movies, our party tapes. To destroy these images — these prints of ourselves — is to destroy part of ourselves in a world that finds us as forgettable as our social security number. When it comes right down to picking up the hammer to crack the tablet, striking the match to burn the manuscripts, or depressing — ever so slightly — the foot on the tape-machine pedal, who can bear to do this?

Of course there is more to why Mr. Nixon failed to destroy the tapes. Yet the home intuition that he felt as pained, as impotent as a lot of us do when confronted with a trunk of souvenirs in the attic during spring cleaning is one of the few things to be shared during this divisive experience between a president and his countrymen. In the end, nothing makes Mr. Nixon seem more human than his mysterious and disastrous mistake.

Indian democracy: is it a frail plant?

By K. R. Sundar Rajan

Bombay
A feeling of unreality will persist in India for a long time to come. While the end of 21 months of strong-arm rule is widely welcomed, many people wonder if the change will endure. These people are not questioning the democratic bona fides of Prime Minister Morarji Deasai and the triumphant Janata (People's) Party. Nor are they born pessimists. But they are asking two questions.

1. How was it possible for the seemingly firm authoritarian structure built by Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her Congress Party to be demolished through the ballot box?

2. Where is the guarantee that 620 million people of India will not succumb to dictatorship again?

Mrs. Gandhi's supporters maintain that when she decided to go to the polls she knew the risks. I have spent the last few days talking to a number of knowledgeable persons in New Delhi — including senior government officials, newspaper editors, opposition politicians, and even some Congress Party MPs. One thing which emerged from these talks was that Mrs.

Gandhi and her close advisers, including her son Sanjay Gandhi and former Defense Minister Bansi Lal, were supremely confident of a sweeping victory.

As one Congress Party MP told me: "Mrs. Gandhi expected that the people would ratify her post-emergency actions through the ballot box." Until the opposition's campaign began gathering momentum some three weeks before the election she was telling close friends that the element of risk — that is, the possibility of being defeated — was extremely small.

Could Mrs. Gandhi have rigged the election if she had wanted? She was under intense pressure to do so from Sanjay Gandhi and Bansi Lal who received adverse reports about the ruling party's campaign some 15 days before the polling date. But by then it was clear that, unlike the officials in neighboring Pakistan who are reported to have obliged Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the bulk of Indian officials will not tamper with the electoral process.

A senior official of the interior ministry does not agree with the prevalent view that elections in a vast country like India cannot be

rigged. He feels that if government officials are willing to help it can be done, particularly in rural constituencies. Surprisingly, even the police, who stood to lose by the return of democracy, were not eager to help the Congress Party.

The second question is worrying thoughtful Indians even more. They are inclined to discount the Janata Party's claim that "democracy can never again be strangled." Such a claim presupposes that the new administration is committed to democracy and that even if the Congress Party or any other group returns to power at some future date it will not be able to adopt draconian measures.

But one should not forget that there was little resistance when Mrs. Gandhi "cracked down" on the opposition on June 26, 1975, that a wave of synchroscopy swept the nation, and that as many as 40 editors went so far as to support press censorship. The fact that these same editors have now jumped on the Deasai bandwagon only shows how fragile the Indian intellectual commitment to democratic values can be.

At least one elder statesman has been seen to some plain speaking on this subject. He saw people touching the feet of Janata Party leaders in traditional reverence, Acharya Kripalani, among the few surviving colleagues of Mahatma G. Gandhi, said: "Never common to this folly. Politicians are men of clay. What we need is healthy disbelief, not blind adulation." Mr. Kripalani told me to New Delhi that the Congress Party's authoritarian edicts for almost two years appalled him. "Can it happen again?" he asked. His answer was hopeful as well as disturbing.

The 92-year-old statesman said: "I hope and pray we will never again succumb to a dictator. But let us never forget we did so very, very recently. It is for the Janata Party to foster a climate in which even the humblest will find it worth his while to stand up for civil rights. The ease with which the Congress Party jettisoned democracy — the years of independence is a warning against complacency."

COMMENTARY

Richard L. Strout

Why aid nations that do not curb births?

Washington
What's the use of sending foreign aid to poor countries that don't reduce their birthrate? Congress is asking this question.

"It is obvious to any rational observer," Foreign Relations Committee chairman Sparkman (D) of Alabama told the Senate the other day, "that no amount of aid is going to lift the burden of poverty from the third world unless effective measures are taken to curb population growth."

Such measures aren't being taken, declares Justin Blackwelder, president of the Environmental Fund. He told a House committee on foreign aid appropriations last week that the United States presently makes millions available to countries for family planning programs. Theoretically they welcome such assistance. But not really, asserts Mr. Blackwelder. The countries accept the family planning money because the United States, the United Nations and the World Bank tie the funds into a package loosely labeled "maternal health and child care and family planning."

The recipient governments are delighted with money for "public health," but the family planning item is just an afterthought, he al-

leges; "If they were genuinely interested in lowering birthrates they would already have programs to do so themselves," he says. "Sri Lanka has done this." Mr. Blackwelder asserts that most of the others haven't.

Has the time come for tightening up on foreign aid? The Environmental Fund, an independent, nonprofit population organization, and the Rockefeller Brothers' Fund say yes; they have endorsed linkage: "If you want foreign aid show that you will support population control," they say.

Or, as the Environmental Fund's spokesman puts it:

"The U.S. should rethink its whole foreign aid program. We should announce now, that we will increase aid to those countries which make a genuine effort to reduce the birthrate, and that we will cut out aid to those who do not choose to do so."

Their new approach is not isolated.

In a proposal sponsored by 200 House members, Rep. James Scheuer (D) of New York would establish a select House committee to make a two-year study of "major adverse effects" of international population growth and to decide what, if anything, to do

about it. Particularly, it appears, he would do this in the context of U.S. aid. American-funded family-planning programs abroad now cost \$143 million annually, and will rise to \$177 million next year. Are they doing their job?

Another congressman, Rep. Frederick W. Richmond (D) of New York quotes a "Gallo-Kettering poll in African, Latin American, and Asian nations — the number of children couples generally desire in most of the developing world is between 4 and 6." If the sanitary conditions increase the survival rate in these countries that means, explains Mr. Richmond, "the doubling of national populations every 15 to 20 years — a condition that is intolerable."

The United States has a lively problem at its own back door. The growth rate of Mexico is 3.5 percent, one of the highest on earth. Mexico's 60 million people, with 25 percent unemployment or underemployment, will double by 2000. Who will feed them? Where will they go? One estimate is that "10 percent" of Mexico's population is already in the United States illegally. The U.S. Immigration Commissioner publicly declares that he can't hold back the horde — the situation is "out of hand." America's ho-hum attitude to the situation is an interesting feature.

The earth has 4 billion people, it is estimated, one-fourth of whom are desperately poor. For the fifth time the 28 nations of the International Development Association (associated with the World Bank) are just getting ready to raise money for long-term development assistance to poor countries. It's a small amount. The so-called IDA "fifth replenishment" is to raise \$7.6 billion, of which the U.S. will supply \$2.4 billion, subject to congressional approval.

The IDA program has been successful: It promotes development programs in nations with the greatest poverty. The oil-rich countries are now joining in; Kuwait is down for \$180 million; The United Arab Emirates, \$50 million; Saudi Arabia (contributing for the first time) a hefty quarter billion (in U.S. dollars).

Political strings are not tied to programs. Their goal is to raise standards of living by channeling financing resources to valuable projects. A side effect is that birthrates normally decline, if living standards rise. But that takes time. There is deepening frustration when the social benefits of some bold expensive development program are absorbed and eroded by rapid immediate population growth.

Russians and weapons

History of course never does repeat itself exactly, and sometimes not at all. But just the same I was fascinated on glancing through my copy of Barbara Tuchman's superb history of pre-World War I Europe ("The Proud Tower") to be reminded of why Czar Nicholas II astonished the world of 1898 with a call for a conference on the limitation of armaments.

"The proposal for a peace conference was not his [the Czar's] own idea," Mr. Tuchman wrote. "It originated for certain practical reasons with the ministers of three critical departments — War, Finance, and Foreign Affairs — and its genesis lay in the simple condition that Russia was behind in the arms race and could not afford to catch up."

"General Alexei Koclopkin, the Minister of War, had learned that Austria, Russia's chief rival, was planning to adopt the improved rapid-fire field gun firing six rounds a minute, already possessed by Germany and France. The Russians, whose field gun fired one round a minute, could not hope to finance the rearming of their artillery because they were already, at great financial strain, rearming their infantry."

One of the more intriguing fringe features of the reaction to the Czar's startling proposal concerned the United States. The United States

had just taken Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines away from Spain. "Many Europeans," says Mrs. Tuchman, "were convinced by the taking of the Philippines of the necessity of curbing American expansion."

For that and many other reasons the nations, at least the important ones, all did troop to The Hague and did hold long talks together through spring and early summer of 1899. Something did come of it all, although not what the Czar's hard-pressed ministers in St. Petersburg had intended. The Austrians did not give up their rapid-fire field gun. But the majority did vote against "dum-dum bullets" over the unyielding opposition of British and American delegations which apparently found them useful in "colonial" wars. And all of them were able finally to agree on Conventions on Arbitration; Laws and Customs of War on Land; and Extension of the Geneva Rules to Maritime Warfare.

So great was the hope aroused by the conference that the governments concerned found themselves unable to let the idea drop. Public pressure was not enough to force on those governments any limitation or reduction in armaments. But it did cause continuing studies of ways and means of taking some of the savagery out of warfare. This in turn led to a second Hague conference in 1907. Had the men at

those conferences been able to do better it is conceivable that World War I might have been avoided. It was not.

But left on the pages of that episode in history is the story of how the Russians of 1898 thought up a great world conference on arms limitation for the simple reason that they could not afford to modernize both their infantry and their artillery at the same time — while the Austrians could.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire which could outbid the Russians in weaponry in 1898 has passed from the pages of history. The Russians, the poor nation of Europe at that time, had more staying power, although not without a revolution.

Czarist Russia has been superseded by the Soviet Union of today. But there are similarities between Czarist Russia and the Soviet Union. Arbitrary arrest and prison camps for political dissidents are continuing characteristics of the system which bestrides the peoples who live between the River Elbe and the Sea of Japan.

Another continuing characteristic is skill in concealing the real reason behind some glittering propaganda operation. That 1898 conference at The Hague was the result of probably the most successful propaganda operation generated by Czarist Russia in modern history.

The Czar seemed for the moment at least to be the bright hope of a suffering humanity borne down under the weight of vast military machines. The simple Czar himself didn't have the faintest idea what it was all about. His ministers did.

Leonid Brezhnev is a shrewd and intelligent man. He knows perfectly well what it is all about and just why he found it necessary to say a blunt no to President Carter's proposal for lower limits on the numbers of nuclear weapons. He also had a good reason for turning around a few days later and reopening the play on SALT II talks.

You and I cannot know his specific reasons. But there is room for suspecting that there is a factor behind all this not unlike the one which prompted the Czar's ministers back in 1898. The Soviets have been specializing in building super-size missiles. And they have a lot of them. Mr. Carter wants to cut down what they have been specializing in. That would leave the advantage to the United States which is ready now to build the cruise missile. The Soviets don't yet know how to build it.

But if Mr. Brezhnev gave his real reason he would lose a propaganda hand. He dare not come out against the general idea of arms limitation. So today he is back in the propaganda game — and still has his super-size missiles.

Readers write

David Anable's evaluation of the Concorde landing rights is excellent and I think we should favor the Concorde flights to the United States. Of course the opposition to it is very strong and the reasons are valid, but one reason why we should let the British and French planes land at the 18-month trial run period.

The main reason is that the issues on this airplane are tremendous. The Concorde is an unusual lemon. It is not very comfortable and it doesn't carry enough passengers to make its operation profitable. The fare is so high that only a very few individuals could afford to pay for the ticket unless they fly on tax deductible business expense accounts.

Sure, it is a shorter flight, but if it isn't comfortable and if it is expensive a sound business decision would not take this flight. Therefore, I feel instead of offending France and Britain, let them have the 18-month trial period and find out for themselves that the Concorde is a lemon.

A recent editorial called for a "fair trial" for the Concorde, and a news item states that a Senate committee has voted to revive the conventional superersonic transport. A "fair trial" indeed! What inherent right does a Concorde or a domestic SST have to land

On the Concorde and Africa's racial laws

other trial? Should this country backtrack on a wise decision that said this far and no further to an outrageously wasteful, damaging technology?

The decision that scrapped the SST in this country was difficult, prolonged, and thoroughly debated — but sensible. It showed more sense, it may be added, than the governments of Britain and France have shown in continuing to "throw good money after bad" in pursuing Concorde in what must be a heavily losing proposition.

Why should the citizens of the United States, or any other country, have to put up with that unearthly noise, that threat of increased air pollution, that excessive waste of fuel, that potential damage to our upper air shield that this monstrous white elephant will inflict on Planet Earth? Because it would be politic to our allies? Because they have invested so much? The reasons for giving Concorde and any other SST a "fair trial" are specious and worn thin. The conventional wisdom for going along with Concorde and SSTs of any kind "because it can be done" is obsolete.

On British Social Security
The Christian Science Monitor for January 4th contains a letter from Brian Walker in Berkeley, Calif.

gland which reflects adversely on Britain's Ministry of Social Security and the present government.

We expect to see all shades of opinion in the Monitor. This letter does not give opinion. It gives as true statements containing questionable information but offers no proof or "fair trial." In doing this the Monitor may well be giving publicity to lies or at best a distortion of the facts. This letter should not have been published without giving some evidence of its factual truth.

Working, England Violet F. Myatt

Southern African facts

In the Reader's Write column dated March 14, Mr. Praderverd makes a number of statements which, by their inaccuracy, even more than by the direct request to you, show the need "to publish articles of the racial laws of South Africa and Zimbabwe, on wage differences between whites and blacks holding the same types of jobs, on the conditions of black inmates in South African prisons, and on 'banned' detention camps; and so many topics your readers have not yet heard of but which are an integral part of balanced reporting." (The context in which Mr. Praderverd used the word "Zimbabwe" suggests that, by it, he meant "Rhodesia.")

The "... so many topics ..." would include education, training in skills, freedom of choice, living conditions, and social services. The apparently contentious question of communist influence should also be covered.

As this whole exercise would be fundamentally one of comparison it would be necessary, for perspective, to compare the Rhodesian and South African facts under each topic with similar facts relating to other nearby countries — say Botswana, Angola, Zambia, Tanzania, and Mozambique — giving appropriate meaningful numerical values.

If such comparisons were factually presented they would help your readers to see what weight should be given to statements made by your staff, special correspondents, and readers and thus help them to gain the much sought balanced view.

Unital, South Africa Richard L. Strout

We invite readers' letters for this column. Of course we cannot publish every one, and some are considered before publication, but thoughtful comments are welcome. Letters should be addressed to: The Christian Science Monitor, International Edition, One New York Street, Boston, MA 02115.